THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Trains and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
*Corrected up to March 1889.*
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,099—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

| | | Prices |
|---|---|---|
| Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. | | Rs. 21 |
| "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch | ... ... | Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles. |
| "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle | ... | |
| "Glentromie"... | ... ... ... | |
| "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" | ... ... | |

Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B.I. PEKIN | 3929 | 600 | P. Harris | 18th April |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 25th ,, |
| B.I. MIRZAPORE | 3913 | 600 | R. Harvey | 2nd May |
| † BOKARA | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 9th ,, |
| B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND | 4029 | 70. | G. W. Atkinson. | 16th ,, |
| B.I. COROMANDEL | 4500 | 800 | I. Reeves | 23rd ,, |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. J Weighell | 30th ,, |
| B.I. THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 6th June. |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 13th ,, |
| B.I. ROHILLA | 3511 | 700 | M. de Horne | 20th ,, |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 27th ,, |

The steamers marked B I proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. H.P. | Captain | 1890. |
|---|---|---|---|
| PENINSULAR .. | 5500 1000 | W. J. Webber.... | 13th May. |

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons. H. P. | Captain. | 1890. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ROSETTA | 3525 700 | G. W. Brady | 24th April. |
| MALWA | 2970 500 | W. J. Nantes | 8th May. |
| CLYDE | 4136 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 22nd ,, |
| ROME | 5011 1000 | A. W. Adamson | 5th June. |
| ORIENTAL | 5500 1000 | R. Stewart | 19th ,, |

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th April, 1890.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following other 1st Class Steame s will LEAVE Bombay.

| Steamers. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 20th April 1890. |
| RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 10th May 1890. |
| PO | — | — | 1st June 1890. |
| DOMENICO BALDUINO.. | 5,000 | 800 | 20th June 1890. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 380 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | To sail. |
|---|---|
| BISAGNO | On the 8th May 1890. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8, April 1890.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | F. Egger | 4,800 | 750 | 1st May. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st June. |
| *MARIA TERESA. | R. Deperis | 4,200 | 600 | 15th June. |

*Will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer aWill not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480. |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ORION | B. Vides | 3,800 | 850 | 15th May. |

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| THISBE | E. Perini | 3,900 | 550 | 21st April. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1890.

### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th May 1890, at 3 p.m, FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 2 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

### ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Vessel. | T.R. Commander. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|
| LARABIA | 3544 J. Laird | 10th May. |
| M NUBIA | 3551 J. G. Knox | 29th May. |
| ML HISPANIA | 3380 Abrey | 31st ,, |

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the Upper-Deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st April, 1890.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. AVOCA will sail for Zanzibar direct on or about 1st May.

Cargo and Passengers for Mozambique and Abo to be transfered at Zanzibar. For freight and Passage, apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE,
Agent.
2, Bazaar Gate, Bombay, 10th April, 1890.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m. on 20th April after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 16th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA" 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd May.

FOR MAURITIUS.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, to sail on or about 28th April.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BAGDAD," 1,274 tons, to sail on or about 18th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th April, 1890. Agents.

### CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of AGRA," 327 Tons, Captain GREIVE, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 20th May. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th April, 1890.

### CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE first class steam-ship LISCARD, 1895 tons, will probably sail about the 12th April for GENOA, has very good accommodation for a limited number of passengers, no Doctor or Stewardess. Fare Rs. 300; and the MACIVER LINE NIAGARA 3,100 tons, carrying both Doctor and Stewardess, cabins amidship, and fitted throughout with the electric light, will sail for Plymouth about the middle of June. Apply to

MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE. PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.

For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O. and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to

THOS COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

| | Cash prices. Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| One-Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes.....each | 0 10 |
| Eighteen-Penny do. do. ..... ,, | 1 4 |
| Two-Shilling do. do. ..... ,, | 1 14 |
| Three-Shilling do. do. ..... ,, | 3 0 |
| Five-Shilling do. do. ..... ,, | |

BOXES OF DRY CAKE WATER COLOURS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c.....Rs. | 4 8 |
| Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c ..... ,, | 9 0 |
| One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c.. ..... ,, | 15 |
| Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c..... ,, | 30 0 |
| Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brushes, Pens, Pencils, Chinaware, &c., &c..... ,, | 72 |

And other sizes.

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| | |
|---|---|
| Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colours, &c.....Rs. | 6 8 |
| One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c..... ,, | 13 0 |
| Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c. ..... ,, | 22 0 |

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes, Colour, &c .....Rs. | 15 0 |
| Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes, Colour, &c ..... ,, | 35 0 |
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Solid Sketching and Drawing Blacks.

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BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.
FRENCH PASTEL CRAYONS.
CONTE CRAYONS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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CHOICE TEAS.

PLANTATION MIXTURE,
A fine general Tea.
Per lb. as. 14. Per 5 lbs. tin Rs. 4.

HOLTA MIXTURE,
A splendid Table Tea.
Per lb. Re. 1-6. Per 5 lbs. tin Rs. 6-8.

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For Afternoon Tea.
Per lb. Re. 1-8. Per 5 lbs. tin Rs. 7.

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Fort and Byculla Bridge. BOMBAY—POONA Camp & Bhood war Peth.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
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THEODOLITES.
LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
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Albumenized Paper.
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Do. Scrap.
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Developing Lamps.
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,, Porcelain.
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Eastman's Bromide Paper.
Edward's Dry Plates.
,, Specialities.
Enlarging Apparatus.
Ferro Prussiate Paper.
Filtering Paper.
Finders, Newbold's.
Focussing Glasses.
Funnels, Glass.
Graduated Glass Jugs.
,, ,, Measures.
Guide Books for Beginners.
Head Rests.
Hydrokinone.
Hilford's Bromide Paper.
,, ,, Opals.
,, ,, Dry Plates.
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Do. Do. Thomas.
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ROYAL MAIL CARTS, OR CHILDREN'S GO-CARTS,
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THE bodies are of varnished white wood with Iron Fantom wheels, with rubber tyres. They are fitted with adjustable backs to accommodate two children, and may be drawn either by hand or by a goat.
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PLATE POWDER, Plate Brush and Chamois Leather; guaranteed instantly to produce a most Brilliant Polish on Gold or Silver Jewellery and precious Stones, without injury.
Price per Case, Re. 1.

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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ERNEST IRROY .....Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS .....Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS .....Rheims.
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BOMBAY.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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INDIAN JEWELLERS,
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SUPPLY THEIR
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THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES
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Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
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POONA, 11, Arsenal Road, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

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PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to ensure their comfort on the voyage For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principa towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

## HOMEWARD BOUND SEASON 1890.

## THORPE AND CO.,

EVERY requisite for Travellers by Rail or Steamer ready for immediate use, or made to order at a few hours' notice.

| | Rs. a. | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deck Suits for Morning Wear ..... | Rs. 8 to 16 8 | Travelling Baths, with inside Basket, from ..... | 25 0 |
| Travelling Suits ..... | ,, 30 to 35 0 | Ladies' Air-tight Dress-boxes in Case.. | Rs. 28 to 38 0 |
| Warm Suits, Cheviot, etc., ..... | ,, 45 to 55 0 | Ladies' Sun Hats ..... | 5 0 |
| Warm Overcoats or Ulsters ..... | ,, 48 to 55 0 | Overland Chairs ..... | from 4 0 |
| Best White Shirts with Bands, each ..... | 4 4 | Money Belts, Pockets all round ..... | 2 8 |
| Do. do. do. Collars ..... | 4 8 | Block Tin Collar Boxes ..... | 3 8 |
| Best Oxford do. do. ..... | 5 0 | Brown Leather Slippers ..... | 2 12 |
| Best Flannel and Silk Wool ..... | Rs. 7-8 to 8 8 | White Canvas Shoes ..... | 6 8 |
| Cardigan Jackets, very warm..... | ,, 10-8 to 12 8 | Cholera Belts, best Flannel ..... | 2 8 |
| Dressing Gowns ..... | ,, 10-8 to 25 0 | Woven Cholera Belts ..... | 2 12 |
| Warm Lambs' Wool Undervests and Pants, each. | 6 8 | Rug Straps ..... | 1 8 |
| Stout Merino Vests and Pants, each ..... | 6 8 | Leather Purses ..... | 2 0 |
| Gauze Merino Undervests, per dozen..... | 12 8 | Sovereign Boxes ..... | 2 0 |
| Do. do. Pants do. ..... | 21 8 | Razors, ready for use..... | 2 0 |
| Extra Superior Gauze Vests do. ..... | 30 0 | Shaving Brushes..... | 2 0 |
| Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen ..... | 8 8 | Nail and Trooth Brushes..... | each 0 12 |
| Superior Merino Socks do. ..... | 15 8 | Travelling Pillows..... | each 1 0 |
| Very Warm Lambs' Wool Socks, per dozen..... | 25 0 | Resais or Quilts ..... | from 4 0 |
| Ribbed Hand-knitted Socks do ..... | 30 0 | Scotch Mauds and Rugs ..... | from 15 0 |
| Warm Gloves, per pair ..... | 1 8 | Cambric Handkerchiefs ..... | per doz. 5 0 |
| Warm Mufflers..... | Rs. 2-2 to 3 0 | Metal Soap-boxes ..... | from 1 8 |
| Best Tweed Hats and Caps ..... | ,, 3 to 4 8 | Sponges and Bags ..... | each 8 |
| Best Linen Collars, all shapes, per dozen ..... | 6 8 | Penknives..... | 1 8 |
| Overland Trunks, best make, from..... | 30 0 | Vulcanized India-rubber Baths ..... | 15 0 |
| Solid Leather Portmanteaux do. ..... | 40 0 | Hold-Alls with Strong Leather Straps ..... | each 12 8 |
| Tan Canvas Courier Bags do. ..... | 8 0 | Waterproof Dressing-cases holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, etc. ..... | 5 8 |
| Soiled Linen Bags do. ..... | 5 0 | Marine or Salt-water Soap..... | per packet 1 0 |
| Gladstone or Expanding Bags do. ..... | 28 0 | Eau de Cologne with Wicker cover ..... | 3 0 |
| Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete, from ..... | 13 8 | Padlocks, each ..... | 1 0 |

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

## THORPE & CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

## WANTED,—LADY NURSES

TO drive out Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers from Bombay and other Presidenciesby the use of

## BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory:—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.

*Akhbar-i-Soudagar*, the leading Merchants' paper, writes on the 15th March 1890—We have tried with success Dr. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE on several workmen of our Printing Department, who were suffering from the Influenza Epidemic. We strongly recommend to the public the use of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture in cases of Influenza.

Up-country orders for BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS should be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & CO., PHILLIPS & CO. &c., &c., at Re. 1 per bottle.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
**COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,**
OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

EVERY EVENING, from 5 to 7-30 p.m., 8 annas.
Nights, from 8-30 to 11 p.m., Re. 1.
(Unless otherwise advertised).

SATURDAY MORNING, FROM 10 TO 12-30, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FROM 2 TO 4,
CHILDREN'S MATINEE.
Children, under 12.....Free. | Adults.....Ans. 8.

After WEDNESDAY, the 16th April, the RINK will be open for MORNING PRACTICE from 7 to 10-30 a. m. On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS ONLY. To these sessions Ladies will be admitted Free, Skates 8 annas. Gentlemen Admission 8 annas, Skates Free; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, Ladies Invitation Night, Ladies can procure tickets Free on application to the MANAGER at the Rink Office.

On WEDNESDAY NIGHT, there will be a One Mile Race between two noted Gentlemen Amateurs. Thursday Night Session will be opened, Free Admission, Skates as usual, to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay, on this Night men of the Army and Navy will be admitted only as spectators.

On FRIDAY NIGHT, Invitation Night for the Officers and Men of H. M.'s Regular Forces. Skates as usual.

On SATURDAY NIGHT, 19TH of APRIL,
There Will be a Skating and Dancing Party.
Admission Rs. 2, Skates Free.
Only those in Evening Dress Admitted.
General Skating from 8-15 to 10 p.m.
Dancing from 10 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Men of the Army and Navy admitted only as spectators on this Night.
Tickets are now on Sale at the Rink Office.

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POONA RACES.—1890.
ERRATUM.

THE weight for 14 hands in a race for weight for inches is 9-3 and not 9 stone as published in the Prospectus.

A. C. GAYE.
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. Club.
14th April, 1890.

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TO SEED CRUSHERS.

FOR SALE, Patent Rotary Steam heated OIL MILLS Manufactured by the well-known Firm of Rose, Down, and Thompson, of Hull, England.
One H.P. required for each Machine.
Price Rs. 1,52. Quite new.
Drawings on application to.

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay.

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BOMBAY HUNT AND GYMKHANA RACES.

POST ENTRIES will be RECEIVED as under:—
For the first day up to THURSDAY EVENING, 10th instant.
For the second day up to SATURDAY EVENING, 12th instant.
For the third day up to WEDNESDAY EVENING 16th instant.
Entrance Rs. 15.

Subscribers to the races will receive their tickets on application to the undersigned.
Letters to be addressed Sleedo Road. Tardeo.

PALLONJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Secretary.
Bombay 9th April 1890.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letter of Administration of the property and credits of AGA MIRZA MAHOMED SIDIK TABASI bin HAJI MIRZA HUSSEIN TABASI, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.
AGA MIRZA ABDOOL MAJID TABASI bin AGA MIRZA MAHOMED SIDIK TABASI, the only son and heir of the deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Petitioner obtains Letters of Administration.
Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay, aforesaid, the 11th day of April, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
This 11th day of April, 1890.

Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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BALMATHA WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT
AND
"BASEL MISSION" CLOTHS.

THE Undersigned have much pleasure in intimating that, owing to increased demand for the above Cloths, they have opened a Separate Department for them at No. 27, Hummum Street, where the celebrated "HAND-MADE MISSION" SHIKAR CLOTHS, TWEEDS, GINGHAMS, DAMASK and DIAMOND TABLE LINEN, &c., may be had at the same rates as from the Factory.

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Mission Industrial Establishment

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CATHOLIC LENDING LIBRARY,
33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
FOR SALE,
CHEAP PRAYER BOOKS.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A First Prayer Book for Little Ones | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| A Simple Prayer Book Paper | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Do. do. in blue cloth | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Child's Picture Prayer Book | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Garden of the Soul: a Manual of Spiritual Exercise and Instructions for Christians who, living in the world, aspire to devotion. By Bishop Challoner. Cloth | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Garden of the Soul. New edition, with Epistle and Gospel | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Garden of the Soul, a Manual of Devotion, in calf, cushioned cover, gilt round edges | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| Garden of the Soul; a Manual of Devotion, to the Sacred Heart and Way of the Cross; Morocco, 2 vols., in a case | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Do. do Morocco, 2 vols. in a case, with handle | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Garland of Flowers from the "Garden of the Soul," containing the Ordinary and Devotions for Mass, Vespers, Complins, Benediction. Gilt edges | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Do. do. Calf, gilt edges | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. do. Morocco, gilt edges | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. do. German calf, padded | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Key of Heaven, a Manual of Devout Prayers. New edt. in Lizzard. Padded, gilt edges. | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Do. A Manual of Prayers. Morocco, gilt edges (American make) | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Do. do. clasped gilt edges (American make) | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. do. do. large (do) | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| Do. do. or a Manual of Prayers with explanation of the ceremonies of the Mass, etc. Corrected, enlarged, and improved by the Right Rev. J. M. Imitation ivory, illuminated, rims, and clasp | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| "Little Treasury of Leaflets." Published with the approbation of His Grace the Most Rev. W. Walsh, D. D., Archbishop of Dublin. Levant or calf, gilt round edges | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Mass Companion; by the Very Rev. Morral. Cloth gilt | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Manual of Catholic Piety, containing Devotions to the Sacred Heart, Stations of the Cross, Ordinary of the Mass, Vespers, etc., in Lizzard. Padded cover and gilt edges | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Manual of the Blessed Virgin, with Epist. and Gosp. Morocco, gilt edges (American make) | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| Do. do. do. clasped gilt edges (do.) | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Do. do. do. velvet | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| Manual of the Sacred Heart. Complete Guide to Catholic Devotion, with Epist. and Gosp. Morocco, clasped. (American make) | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| New Franciscan Manual and Seraphic Treasury of Prayers and Devotions, &c. &c.; by Fr. Jarlath Prendergast, O.S.F. Sprinkled edges | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| People's Prayer Book, with Devotions, prescribed by the Cardinal Archibishops and Bishops of England. Cloth | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Seraphic Guide: a Manual for the Members of the Third Order of St. Francis, according to the recent decisions of the Holy See; by a Franciscan Father | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Roman Missal adapted for the use of the Laity from the Missale Romanum. Cloth | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Ursuline Manual with Epis. and Gosp. Rims and clasped. (American make) | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| Do. (do.) velvet (do.) | 5 | 0 | 0 |

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ONLY
GOLD MEDAL
GIVEN AT
PARIS EXHIBITION,
1889,
(BRITISH SECTION,)
FOR
PORTLAND CEMENT,
HAS BEEN AWARDED TO
FRANCIS & CO., LIMITED,
CEMENT MANUFACTURERS,
VAUXHALL,
LONDON, S. E.

Messrs. FRANCIS & Co.'s well-known "Nine Elms" PORTLAND CEMENT can always be had from the Undersigned.

WARDEN & CO.,
Hummum Street. Sole Agents.

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NOTICES.

MACKAY AND COMPANY.

WE have PURCHASED the WHOLE STOCK in TRADE of Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. of their shop No. 2, in Abdool Rehman Street, opposite the Arthur Crawford Market, and replenished the same with fresh Goods from Europe of the best and latest description.

The Dispensing Department has been placed under a duly qualified superintendent, the medicine being of the very best quality.

Prompt and careful attention will be paid to all orders for patent and domestic medicines, sick-room remedies, diatetic preparations, Invalid appliances, and to orders from Bombay, and up-country Constituents and Dispensaries, at very moderate Prices.

We solicit the patronage of the Public, and beg to say that all orders will receive our prompt attention.

MACKAY and Co.,
Chemists, Druggists and General Merchants.
Bombay, 2nd Abdool Rehman Street, opposite the Arthur Crawford Market.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 29th instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.
Bombay, 14th April, 1890.

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THE CLYDESDALE DYEING AND MANUFACTURING, Co., LD., (IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE LIQUIDATORS are prepared to receive TENDERS for the purchase of the immoveable and moveable property of the Company, particulars of which can be obtained at their office, Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street.

JOHN MARSHALL,
J. M. DRENNON,
N. J. GAMUDIA. } Liquidators.
Bombay, 9th April, 1890.

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A MINING ENGINEER, thoroughly experienced in the Brazels and Africa, in the prospecting for Diamonds and other Precious Stones, would undertake to prospect on Private or Public Lands, on a Salary and Commission. Highest references given. Apply

G. JACKSON, M. E.,
Good Hope Hotel, Kemberley, South Africa,
or to the office of this paper.

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FOX-HOUNDS FOR SALE.

A FEW COUPLE belonging to the Bombay Hunt are for sale. Hounds in good health and condition. No reasonable offer will be refused. Applications to be sent to the undersigned

G. K. REMINGTON,
The Kennels, Worlee.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of NEW BUSINESS received by the ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE during the First Three Months of the Years 1889 and 1890.

| Years. | Number and Amount of Proposals received during these months. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Amount. |
| 1889 | 536 | 14,41,600 |
| 1890 | 588 | 19,40,500 |

*** The very germ of the Provision of Life Assurance consists in its being—PROMPTLY ADOPTED.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE—ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, Medows Street, Bombay.

SALE OF FIRE BRICKS.

On FRIDAY, the 18th day of April, at 2 p.m. Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms in Medow Street, No. 21,

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern, ten thousand pieces of White Fire Bricks, now lying in the Bombay Port Trust Godown. The above bricks will be sold in the same condition as its stands now (subject to all faults.) Terms of sale, a deposit of 5 per cent. is to be immediately paid as soon as the Lot is knocked down, and the balance money to be paid within three days after the acceptance of the offer by the Vendor.

SALE OF VARNISH AND PAINTS.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their sale Rooms in Medow Street.

On account and at the risk of Vora Atdoolkader Abdool Hoosein, ex s. Sanfield.

A CASE MARK—116-24—8 cases carriage.
Copal and crystal paper varnish, black Japan and French polish.
724—4-5-32—9 cases do. do.
Per ex s. s. Beatrice.
A CASE MARK—40-15—11 cases emerald green in one lb. packets.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th April, 1890. Auctioneers.

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MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16 inst, at 12th noon, Messrs. MENESSE and Co, will under instructions from the Commissariat Storekeeper-General sell by Public Auction at the Commissriat Stores, Town Barracks:—
Unappropriated provisions and dead stock articles, &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods twist, &c.—

5 cases white handkerchiefs.
4 ,, drill.
3 ,, shirtings.
1 case white mulls.
1 ,, silk satin and velvet.
2 cases silk bordered grey dhooties.
2 ,, grey shirtings.
Captains Tunic of B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, never worn.
Also undress jacket of same.
On account of the concerned—
E H O & Co—101—1 case S W D Haberdashery.
Ex. s. s. Hongkong.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 16th April, 1890.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF A CERTAIN BUILDING.

For Removal, in the European General Hospital, in Fort George.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the Undersigned will sell for removal by Public Auction, THIS DAD, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m. on the premises, all the materials of the

One Mangalore tiled, upper-storied building, known as the Old Sisters' Quarters.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th April, 1890, at 4 p.m Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the deed of mortgage, dated the 12th day of July, 1883, by order of Messrs. Hirajee Cowasjee Colah and Byramjee Dosabhay Mann and Cursetjee Nowrojee Daver, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Abba Hubib the following landed property viz:—All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 2,500 square yards or thereabouts Registered by the collecto of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax, 156, new survey No. 7,288 and 7,289, situate on the north side of the Malabar Hill Road, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the land belonging to the Trust Estate of Cooverbaijee, widow of Sorabjee Cursetjee Thoothi, and leasedto Baba Abdool Hoosein Heptoola, on the west by the land belonging to Ismail Abba, and partly by other land belonging to the Trust Estate of the said Cooverbai, widow of Sorabjee Cursetjee Thoothi, on the north by the upper Ridge of the Malabar Hill, and on the south by the Malabar Hill Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandhy, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 16th April, 1890.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 9, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood inlaid household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, table and hanging lamps, English-made large sceton carpets, &c., the property of the late Lieut. C. M. H. MERRIMAN, Adjutant, Marine Battalion.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN HORMUSJEE LANE AT LOWER COLABA.

Under instructions from the parties concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz.—

All that piece or fazundaree ground, together with the two-storied dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Hormusjee Lane at Lower Colaba, containing by admeasurement 3(9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under Ward No. 7,9 and Street No. 6-8, and bounded on the east by the property of Maneckbai Soraujee Nanjee, on the west by the property of Merwanjee Dalal, occupied as police station, on the north by the aforesaid Hormusjee Lane, and on the south by the compound wall of the Gun-Carriage Factory.

The property is in the occupation of 3 or 4 European families, and yields a monthly rental of about Rs. 110.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be learat on application to the undersigned.

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TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th April, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 31 Wodehouse Bridge Road, Colaba, the valuable and handsome French polished black-wood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware hand one table ornaments and flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of the late Capt. F. W. HODGE.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 19th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 20, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood, teakwood and inlaid satinwood furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, Persian and Cambay carpets, Hink's table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, a large size full-carved partition screen, &c, the property of Col. C. C. PEMBERTON.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

A varied assortment of superior and specially selected bentwood furniture by Kohn, consisting of chairs with and without arms, revolving office chairs, ladies'-arm and reclining chairs, best-room and reclining sofas, rocking chairs, &c., &c., all in black mahogany and natural colors, with newly patented screw feet, the whole being artistically designed.

---

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN OLD BENGALPOORA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Mr. Futehally Shaik Ahmed, the surviving trustee of the Surmay-i-Jamat-i-Suleymani and on account and at the risk of the mortgager Eusufally Hussonally in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 30th day of January 1888, the undermentioned landed property, viz.—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house Standing thereon situate, lying, and being on the western side of old engalpoora Street without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Mandvi in the city of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 12 and 13 and under new No. 42, 44 and 46, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 424 and 425 standing in the name of Cassumbhai Rahiman containing by admeasurement 194 square yards and five ninths of a square yard or thereabouts and bounded on the north by the house of Fakeer Sahib Bhicca, on the south by the house of Dayal Dhunjee, on the east by the said Bengalpoora Street, and on the west by a sweepers' passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

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SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal, on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of stores, consisting of sling wagons, pawlins, leather cuttings, canvas pieces, old brass, old copper, old iron and steel, &c.

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SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN COOBELL BABOOL ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 29th inst. at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Mr. Gokuldas Madhowjee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khoja Mooman Canjee, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 18th day of October, 1883, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of fazundaree land with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Coobell Babool Road, admeasuring 161 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the Coobell Babool Road, on the south by a public sweepers' passage, on the east by a passage which separates the premises hereby assured from the house of Soolaiman Moosa, and on the west by a passage which separates the premises hereby assured from the house of Abdoo Sukoor Cadoo, which dwelling house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 41, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Budda Meeya Peersahib, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Gooludass Maddowjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 16th April, 1890.

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BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in suit No. 155 of 1888, Jeykore Nanabhoy Anoopram and others, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms, gold, silver, pearl and diamond ornaments, consisting of bangles, necklaces, nose rings with pearls and diamonds, one large diamond ring, loose pearls, diamonds and rubies, silver and copper vessels, &c. &c.
The above is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Tents, Cooperage, near the Band Stand, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, fine rate pictures and oleograph-rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of H. WARDEN, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

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AUCTION SALE of SOAP FACTORY together with its Engines, Boilers, Machinery, &c., at Mahim, Agar, opposite Gopi Talao.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the soap factory together with its Engines, Boilers, Machinery, consisting of large cast-iron frames, large iron tanks, ropes, strings, brass engine pipes and cocks, platform scales, and large quantity of casting soda, washing soda, fat, ether, palm oil, &c., &c.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

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On SATURDAY, the 19th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. R. Co's Foreman's Quarters, Parel, blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass crockery ware, table ornaments, hanging lamps, &c. the property of B. Johnson Esq.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

---

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored pices-goods;—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Handsome strong palanquin office shigram.
1 Second-hand strong mail phaetion, in very good order.
1 Bay Arab horse 14-3, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 Chesnut, Arab Galloway

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BONA FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 21st and TUESDAY, the 22nd April at 1 p.m, each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, opposite Scandal Point, the very valuable and handsome French-polished plain and carved household furniture made by Liberty and Co., London, Wimbridge, "John-Roberts" and Alex. Mackay, a first-rate full-sized slate billiard table by "John Roberts and Co.," with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete. A handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," in very good order, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate oil paintings, rich table ornaments, marble figures, Cashmere work ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of W. RICHARDSON, Esq., proceeding to Europe.
Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

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AUCTION SALE OF 2 PADDLE STEAM LAUNCHES.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder.

The paddle steam launch "Silvia" (60 by 9 by 6), carries over 100 passengers, and draws only 2 feet of water.

The paddle steam launch "Wymph," (46 by 9 by 3½) carries over 50 passengers, and draws 1½ feet of water only. The Launches are at present lying at Apollo Bunder, where they can be seen at any time.

---

ON COMMISSION SALE.

The bungalow known as "Iron Roof," situated at Mahableshwar Hill, containing about 5 acres and 24 goontas. The bungalow is in very good condition and has a beautiful scenery and is well furnished. Private offers will be received by the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 16th April, 1890.

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A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.

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# PILSENER BEER.

## KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

*N.B.*—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the labe without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

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DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE DOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

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# GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

FREE FROM MERCURY.
FOR DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND BILIOUSNESS.
OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS.

QUININE BITTERS—The Safest Patent Medicine.

QUININE BITTERS—Free from Mercury.

QUININE BITTERS—The oldest patent Medicine.

QUININE BITTERS—The best family Tonic.

QUININE BITTERS—For Liver.

QUININE BITTERS—For Bile.

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QUININE BITTERS—For Dyspepsia.

QUININE BITTERS—For impaired appetite.

QUININE BITTERS—For every sorts of fevers.

QUININE BITTERS—In use amongst all classes.

QUININE BITTERS—For all ages.

QUININE BITTERS—For both sexes.

QUININE BITTERS—For nervous disorders.

QUININE BITTERS—For pains in the back and chest.

QUININE BITTERS—For all cattarhs.

QUININE BITTERS—For heartburns.

QUININE BITTERS—Can be had in Bottles worth one Rupee and bigger size worth two Rupees only.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—The safest aperient.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Tasteless.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Very mild but safe and certain.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—For impaired appetite.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Suited for all ages.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—For both sexes.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—An excellent substitute for Castor Oil.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Relieve headache.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Can safely be used with Quinine Bitters.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Can be had in Bottles worth twelve annas only.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Very effective.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Easily taken by children.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Kills all sorts of Worms.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Removes worms at the same time.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Tasteless.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Cause no Nausea or Vomitting.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—May be had in boxes worth twelve annas only.

All these can be had from every Chemist & Druggists References for the same can be made to Mr. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7. Third. Bhoiwada, or to the Quinine Bitters Manufacturing Co., Ld., Llanelly, S. Wales.

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# DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

## THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma, Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of racy and ation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

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THE MAHABLESHWAR AND POONA
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COMFORTABLE CARRIAGES and good TONGAS can be obtained on Hire from Poona direct and from Wathar.
Immediate application to be made in Bombay to Messrs. CUMOO JAFFER SULEMAN & Co., and at Poona to his Agent Messrs. COOVERJEE ARDESHER & Co., East Street.

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HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the
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EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 46 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month in advance postage extra.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions to dealers buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
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DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
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Rampart Row, W.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | $7,500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | $4,400,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS | $7,500,000 |

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
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*Deputy-Chairman*—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
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## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up | Last Half-Yearly. Divd. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | Rs. 500 | Rs. 500 | 4 pr. ct. | Rs. 922½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 980 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 100 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 930 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 100,000 | £10 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 125 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | £25 |
| Chartered Mercantile | 30,000 | £25 | £25 | 5 pr. ct. | 380 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 60,000 | £125 | all | 17½ pr.ct. | .. |
| National Bank of India | 37,380 | £25 | £12½ | 5 pr. ct. | 180 |
| New Oriental Bank | 50,000 | £10 | all | 6 pr. ct | 170 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Yearly. | |
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,100 |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 450 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 60 | 700x |
| Apollo | 750 | 2,400 | 2,200 | Nil. | 240 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 45 | 385xd |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 20 | 140 |
| Broul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld. | 500 | 200 | 200 | 16 | 90 |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | 55 | 335 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 130 | 1,230 |
| English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld. | 400 | 250 | ... | ... | 195 |
| Fort | 150 | 8,500 | 8,500 | 150 | 1,175 |
| French | 300 | 500 | all | 50 | 525 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 450 | 500 | 60 | 450 |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | 45 | 410 |
| Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. | 800 | 500 | 500 | pr. ct. | 500 |
| Mercantile | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Nil. | 60 |
| Mofussil Co | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | 20 | 435 |
| Munmar M. | 1,000 | 250 | all | 25 | 177½ |
| New Berar | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | 45 | 550 |
| New Indian | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | 11 | 87½ |
| Prince of Wales | 600 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 345 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 50 | 60 | 500 |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 500 |
| Sind and Panjab Co | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 1,150 |
| Sind | 400 | 3,000 | 750 | 50 | 480 |
| Volkart | .. | 1,000 | all | 60 | 615 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | {1,000 / 750 | 200 / 150 | 200 / 150 | Rs. 15 / Rs. 7½ | 200 / 150 |
| Badham Pile & Co., Ld | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 14 | 140 |
| apty Co., Ld. | 625 | 00 | 185 | Nil | 45 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld | | | | 6 p.c. | 60 |
| Bombay Flour Mill Co | 750 | 500 | 500 | 10 p.c. | 725 |
| Bombay Ice Co. Ld | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 81 |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 3,500 | 180 | Rs. 180 | 3,250 |
| Do (3rd Issue) | 2,000 | 62 | 45 | Rs. 45 | 820 |
| Municipal Bonds | ... | ... | ... | p.c | 103 |
| Clydesdale Dyeing Co | 1,000 | 500 | | ... | .. |
| Cooper Maadon Ld | 3,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs | 8 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 40 ni |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | ... | 167½ |
| Geyer & Co. Ld. | 500 | 100 | 40 | ... | 40 |
| Indian Guaranteed Surety-ship As. | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 p.c. | 1 |
| Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld | 12,000 | 25 | 25 | | 4½ |
| Kurrachee Ligtherage | 500 | 256 | 250 | Rs. 10 | 7 |
| Kemp & Co. Ld | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | Rs. 25 | 360 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 00 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 75 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 300 | 100 | 100 | 13 p.c. | 75 |
| Do Foundry | 500 | 100 | 100 | ... | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life As. | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 10 p.c. | 205 |
| Oriental Loan Asso | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 p.s. | 20 |
| Port Canning Co | 6,000 | 000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 365 |
| Royal Flour Mills | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 50 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. | 93 |
| Soundy & Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | ... | 9 p.c. | 100 |
| Southwell and Austin | 1,000 | ... | 95 | ... | 80 |
| Telephone and Co., Ld | 19,000 | 25 | 500 | Rs. 5-8 | 11½ |
| Treacher and Co., Ld | 1,305 | 500 | 100 | Rs. 85 | 1,225 |
| Thacker & Co., Ld | 1,500 | 100 | | Rs. 10 | 130 |
| Western India Flour | 000 | 1 | 12 | Nil. | 35 |
| T M Mody & Co | | | | | 90 |
| Bhownuggger City P. & M. Co., Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 15 | 230 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | Last half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 90 | 1,300 |
| Alfred Manufacture | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 100 |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 1,000 | all | Nil. | 455 |
| Albert Edward Mills | 1,000 | 000 | 500 | Nil. | 175 |
| Anglo-Indian | 9,345 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 65 |
| Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary) | 871 | 500 | all | 25 | 500 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 650 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co | 600 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 390 |
| Central India | 3,750 | 500 | 500 | 45 | 840 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 860 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 520 |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 4,000 | 700 | 700 | 10 | 600 |
| Coorla Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 420 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 440 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 900 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | all | 15 | 480 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 420 |
| Gordon Mills | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 115 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 740 |
| Hingunghat Mill | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 750 |
| Howard and Bulloughs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 480 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 690xd |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 350 |
| Indian Manfg. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 860xd |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 530 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 350 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | 7½ | 230 |
| ewraz Baloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 45 | 815 |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 560 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 200 nom |
| Khatao Mackunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 520 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 140 |
| Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 702½ |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,850xd |
| Mahalaxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 400 |
| Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga) | 2,400 | 500 | 500 | 9 pr. ct. | 500 nom |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | all | 50 | 1,120 |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 87½ |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,585 |
| Maharaj Mysore & M Co | 4,500 | 100 | 100 | 7 pr. ct. | 105 |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 250 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 615 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | 10 | 350 |
| People of India | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 65 |
| Presidency Mills Co (Ld.) | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 900 |
| Prince of Wales | 1,250 | 600 | 1,350 | Nil. | 5 nom. |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 1,590 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 80 | 1,235 |
| Soondercas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 350 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 115 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,212 | 250 | 25 | 12½ | 275 |
| Sun Mills, Ld | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 255 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 560 |
| Syadesh Mills | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 255 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 400 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 375 |
| Queen Mills | 670 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 725 |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 920xd |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| G I P. R. Gt 5 per ct | ... | £100 | All | at 5 p.c 2,55 |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranted 5 per cent | ... | £ 18 | ... | at 5 p.c 420 |

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

The Industrial Art Exhibition, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Races.
Wilson Philological Lectures, University Hall, 5-15 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5-0 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Karagola arrived yesterday from Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Bancoora (s), for Rangoon, &c.; Kt. Errant (s), Antwerp; and Medusa (s), Trieste, &c.

NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, close at 3 p.m., to-morrow.

FAIR.—The annual Wageshwar fair will be held at Parel on the 18th instant, and will continue for five successive days.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Hongkong and Singapore, direct per extra s.s. Lombardy, will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p. m. to-morrow.

THEFT AT GIRGAUM.—Joseph Powell, residing at Girgaum Road, reports the theft of a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 45, and Rs. 5 in cash, from his box on Sunday last.

A CHILD ROBBED.—Jewa Visram, residing at Old Hanooman Lane, reports that while his daughter, aged 4 years, was playing with other children on the road-side on Monday last, a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 125, was stolen from her.

THE FIRE IN BANK STREET.—Mr. W. N. Fleming writes to us:—Kindly allow me to correct the notice appearing in your issue of to-day regarding the fire at the back of these premises. The estimated damage is Rs. 20 only, not Rs. 200.

THE INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION.—His Highness the Baja Saheb of Dhrangadhra, accompanied by the Chief Revenue Officer and Dr. Baria, visited the Industrial Art Exhibition last evening. He was received by the Assistant Honorary Secretary.

MODY BAY GYMNASIUM.—An exhibition of the Mody Bay Gymnasium and distribution of prizes to the pupils will take place in the rear compound of the Elphinstone High School at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday next, the 19th inst. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of March last 4 horses and 21 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 32 bullocks and two horses were sent to Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month.

EMBRACING AN OPPORTUNITY.—A young Hindoo lad, named Maroti Gainnoo, seeing the wearing apparel of two boatmen named Shaikabdool Hoosaba and Shaikismail Shaikadam, who were washing themselves near a well at the Stone Bunder lying on the ground a short distance from them, crept up to the spot unnoticed by the boatmen, and decamped with the clothes. The aggregate value of the garments, together with the silver ornaments which were attached to them, was Rs. 17. Maroti, though unnoticed in the act by the two boatmen, was seen by another person, and on his being apprehended admitted the theft. On being placed by Inspector Roberts before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday prisoner admitted his guilt, and was sentenced to undergo six weeks' hard labour.

OBSTRUCTING TRAFFIC.—A cart-driver named Rama Khundoo, was yesterday placed before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of driving his bullock-cart on the wrong side of the road and thereby obstructing the traffic, at Colaba. The acoused, whilst driving his cart on the Colaba Causeway on the 14th instant, left his line in order to pass another cart, and in doing so caused a stoppage to the carts approaching his. He was consequently taken into custody, and being placed before his Worship was informed that unless the orders of the police were obeyed by cartmen it would be impossible to carry out the regulation of traffic in the crowded streets of Bombay. The prisoner was sentenced to pay a fine of eight annas.

CHARGE OF CREATING A DISTURBANCE IN COURT.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, a Bania, named Premji Gopal, was charged before Mr. Cooper by a police havildar doing duty in Mr. Richardson's Court with creating a disturbance in court whilst the Magistrate was engaged in hearing and disposing of various cases. The accused, it appears, was talking to six or seven other Bhatias in a very loud and boisterous manner, and being remonstrated with by the havildar refused to desist and asked the policeman what right he had to check him, and informed him that he had seen many coolies like him before. As Premji still continued to act in this manner and demanded the name, and number of the havildar in a very boisterous manner, he was placed before Mr. Richardson and bound over to appear in Court. On the accused informing his Worship that he wished to call his witnesses, the case was remanded till to-day, Premji being released, and bound over to appear on his own recognisance in a sum of Rs. 20.

## A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Pestonjee Framjee Bhundara had made defamatory statements, about six months ago, against Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Panday, who was alleged by the accused to have been in connection with a gang of sharpers and swindlers, and had swindled some fifteen native gentlemen to the extent of Rs. 15,000. And, moreover, that the said gang were well known to the police who kept a vigilant eye upon their movements.

Lord Colin Campbell, barrister-at-law, was counsel for the prosecution. The accused was undefended, and informed the Court that his principal witness who had written to him and promised to support his evidence was nowhere to be found, although a summons for his appearance in Court had been issued. After hearing some further evidence for the defence, Lord Colin Campbell addressed the Court, and briefly stated to his Worship that the principal question for consideration was whether the accused had acted in good faith at the time when he made the charges against the complainant; whether he was justified in making the said charges, of which he had not good reason to believe the truth at the time when he made them. Then also that the occasion was one for which he could not claim privilege, and that his witness had failed entirely to support the allegations.

The Magistrate, in summing up the case, informed the accused that he had been guilty of grave and serious charges, and finding him guilty of those charges convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 400, of which Rs. 250 was awarded to the complainant as compensation for expenses incurred by the complainant.

The learned counsel here informed his Worship that Rs. 50 would be paid by the complainant to the Poor Box Fund.

Before leaving the Court the accused applied to his Worship to allow him four days' time to enable him to pay the fine imposed.

The Magistrate declined to comply with the application and ordered the accused to pay the fine by this morning. In the event of his failing to do so, his Worship informed him that he would have to make a further order on the subject.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Hibernia, in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

THE Government would only be doing bare justice to a distinguished officer (says the *St. James's Gazette*) if they paid some attention to the claim which is now being urged on them on behalf of Admiral P. H. Colomb. Admiral Colomb is the inventor of the Flashing System of Signalling at Sea which is now in use in our navy, and all over the world. Without this invention steam tactics, and, indeed, the management of a fleet in fogs and darkness, would be almost impossible. Yet for this invention of almost inestimable utility, Admiral Colomb has never received more than £500 from the Admiralty—an amount hardly sufficient to reimburse him for his expenses in experiments and models.

## SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY and a SPECIAL JURY.)

### THE BANK OF BENGAL FORGERY.

THIS case in which Hajee Adum Hajee Abdul Latiff is charged with forgery and cheating by false personation and thereby getting a bill discounted and handed over to him of the value of Rs. 11,000 was resumed yesterday. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, conducted the prosecution, and Messrs. Budrudin Tyabjee and Lang, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smeatham, appeared for the defence. Mr. R. D. Setna, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, Dinsha, and Kanga, watched the proceedings on behalf of Ebrahim Hajee Jakaria and Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Abdul Suttar.

Jan Mahomed Abdul Suttar Sidick, examined by Mr. Macpherson, said he had been taken to the office, where he signed his name to a document which, being shown to him, he recognised.

Mr. Henry Charles Burder, partner of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Bayley, solicitors, examined by Mr. Macpherson, said his firm acted as solicitors for the Bank of Bengal last year. The officials about the middle of January last began to make their first inquiries regarding the particulars of Baladina's account, the Bank being in very frequent communication with his firm about that time. Witness knew the power of attorney referred to. It came into his custody about the early part of the year. It was during Mr. Sleater's absence on leave. He recollected some conversation with Mr. Sleater about the power of attorney. About November last, the bank required the signature to it to be confirmed. He knew the prisoner in September last, when he came to him with another person, with reference to the power of attorney. Prisoner represented the person to be Hajee Ebrahim Jakaria. He was perfectly sure that he and the prisoner understood each other. When prisoner first came into the room he said, "This is Ebrahim Hajee Jakaria, whom I have brought to you to confirm his signature to the power of attorney." Witness then enquired if Jakaria spoke English, and the prisoner said "No." Witness then sent for his cashier to interpret, and he asked him if his name was Ebrahim Hajee Jakaria, and he said it was. The power of attorney was then produced, and the signature pointed out, and the person asked if it was his. He said it was. Jakaria was then asked if he was aware that Hajee (the prisoner) had, acting under that power, rendered him liable to the Bank of Bengal to the extent of five or six lakhs of rupees. He said he was, and was quite satisfied. Jakaria said he was not then in business, and stated he had made his money as a merchant. The person now before the Court was not the man brought to him. He was rather taller and stouter. He saw him at the prisoner's office, when somebody said his name was Ebrahim Ismail, and that he was supposed to be a son-in-law of Baladina. Every endeavour had been made by witness since the institution of the prosecution to find that man but had failed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budrudin Tyabjee, he said he did not ask Ebrahim Ismail whether he was the man who had called at the office. He was surprised that his name was Ismail, but not specially, because he had never believed in the man. Enquiries about Ismail were first made, when a warrant had been issued against Hajee Adam. That was about the 18th February. About the 28th September witness handed the power of attorney to Mr. Sleater to combine the signature with those of the real Jakaria in the Bank of Bombay, because he did not believe in the man.

Hajee Ebrahim Jakaria said he was a merchant living on the proceeds from his property. Being shown the confirming signature on the power of attorney, he denied that it was his, saying that he had previously told Mr. Sleater the same. He never authorised anybody to sign it, nor had he ever authorised the prisoner to draw or endorse any hundies in his name. He was not here in May last year. He knew of another Memon of his name in Bombay, and had an account in his name in his (witness's) books. He did not know him personally; only his name.

Jan Mahomed Hajee Abdul Suttar, who said he was an owner of an estate and carried on trade to a small extent, was next examined by Mr. Macpherson. He said he knew the prisoner Hajee Adum, they both being members of the same caste. He had never stood security for the prisoner, nor ever endorsed any hundies for him at his request. Shown a hundi bearing a signature purporting to be his, he said it was not his. Another hundi for Rs. 13,000 being shown him, he again failed to recognise the handwriting as his.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budrudin Tyabjee he said he had never put his signature to any bills. Being asked if he was aware that the Bank of Bengal held bills in the name of Jan Mahomed Hajee Abdul Suttar for a very large amount, he said he did not know until he got a letter informing him. That was about four months ago.

Mr. Macpherson said this closed the case for the prosecution, and called for the prisoner's statement, which merely contained a refusal to make any statement, leaving the case in the hands of his counsel.

Witnesses were then called for the defence.

Framji Hormusjee Motiwalla, examined by Mr. Budrudin Tyabjee, said he was unemployed at present, but had been in the employ of Baladina. The signature of Ebrahim Hajee Jakaria in the power of attorney shown him was made in his presence and attested by him, and he thought it was registered. He knew Ebrahim Hajee Jakaria about six months before this time, when he saw him in the Registrar's office. He carried on trade as a timber merchant, and had a shop at Tank Bunder.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macpherson.—He did swear that this man's name was Ebrahim Hajee Jakaria, but never saw him sign his name before. He had often heard him called by the name of Ebrahim Hajee Jakaria. He did not know where this man Ebrahim was now. He had not seen him for about three months. At least he thought it was about that time since he had seen him. He often came to their office, although on what business he did not know. Then he did not get the full name but Ebrahim Sett.

Abdul Ayub, who said he kept an oil store, examined by Mr. Budrudin, said he knew two persons bearing the name of Ebrahim Hajee Jakaria, one of whom was the person who had given his evidence here. The other was Ebrahim Hajee Jakaria, a timber man, who was a distant relation of his, but he was not now in Bombay. He thought he was at Jedda. He had not met him since the last Dewali, which was on the 24th October last year. He had been, however, seven or eight years in Bombay before going to Jedda, during which time he dealt in timber, his shop being at Tank Bunder. I have heard that the reason of his leaving Bombay was on account of losses in business.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macpherson.—Jedda seemed as if he had gone on a pilgrimage; has he done so?—I cannot say that; nor can I give the name of the ship by which he went. After he left the place, his business was closed.

After a few more witnesses of little importance had been examined, Mr. Budrudin Tyebjee addressed the jury on behalf of the accused, revising the evidence and endeavouring to point out from it that the accused had nothing whatever to do with the endorsements made in the name of Jan Mahomed.

Mr. Macpherson next addressed the jury for the prosecution.

His Lordship, in summing up, said that only three of the charges, two for Rs. 50,000, and one for Rs. 15,000, had been brought for trial. These the prisoner had been charged with forging, and cheating with them. With regard to the third, which he represented to Mr. Sleater to have been endorsed by Jan Mahomed Abdul Sutar. In point of law the endorsements on these three bills were valuable securities, and in connection with these they would require to carefully consider the case. In the first place, it was clear that the prisoner had conducted his father's business, which was large, under a power of attorney. In 1889, however, it would seem the firm got into difficulties, and Mr. Sleater found that the prisoner owed the Bank of Bombay a considerable amount of money. The question might be asked what had induced Mr. Sleater to discount bills for such large sums. They would find that he was quite clear upon the point that it was upon the faith of the prisoner's assertions who had represented the man as a wealthy man, who carried on no business; further, that there was no other man in the island bearing that, name which had, however, been proved to be false. The prisoner, when he made that statement, must have known it to be so. The real Jakaria had said that he had stood security at the Bank of Bombay for the prisoner, and it was more than probable that he knew and meant the Bank to believe that this was the man he was representing. It was accepted thus by Mr. Sleater apparently. The shroff, Bhow, evidently had no dealings with the bills in question as it was prior to the dates of the execution of them that he was degraded, and removed from that post. There could be no doubt whatever that if they were satisfied that the prisoner represented to Mr. Sleater and induced him to discount the bills on the footing that he did so on a power of attorney he came within the range of the action referred to by the learned counsel, and, therefore, if they believed the evidence of Mr. Sleater, it was for them to return a verdict of guilty. It being considered by the Bank authorities that the power of attorney should be confirmed the prisoner took a person whom he represented to be Ebrahim Hajee Jakaria to Mr. Burder. The evidence had shown that at the time this interview took place the real Jakaria, the timber merchant, was in Bombay, and could readily have been taken to Mr. Burder instead of the other. The man who was produced was not the man who had signed that power of attorney, but another man who was seen a month later at the prisoner's office where he was recognised by Mr. Burder; nor could they have any difficulty in believing that Mr. Burder had correctly represented what had taken place at that office. The hundies for Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,000, had, as Mr. Sleater had said, to be endorsed, which the prisoner did, representing the endorser to be heir to a large estate, and it was on the strength of these representations and endorsements the bills were discounted by the Bank. But the real man, Jan Mahomed Hajee Abdul Sutar, being called, denied having endorsed the bills, the endorsements having really been made by the mill employer who had been placed before them the previous day. There was not the slightest reason to doubt his evidence or to disbelieve his story as he told it, and they had also to decide whether the long cross-examination, to which he was subjected, shook his evidence in any way. Evidence had been adduced by the defence to try and prove the identity of another Ebrahim Jakaria. Assuming there was such a person, they had heard he was in difficulties, and it was probable he had given that power of attorney to the prisoner to act for him. There was, however, nothing to show his business at the time, and it was hard to discover why it was given except that it was to be used by the prisoner on which to build up the superstructure of the statements he had made to Mr. Sleater. The sum and substance of the case against the prisoner was that Mr. Sleater was induced to give him credit on his good faith. These were the facts of the case, and it remained for them to say whether the case was made out against the prisoner. In the first case, they had the evidence of Mr. Sleater and others to show them that the first bill was not executed by Ebrahim Hajee Jakaria, and in the second and third instances they had personal as well as corroborative evidence to show that the endorsements were not made by the person they were represented to have been made by. If, therefore, they believed these representations to have been made to Mr. Sleater, then they would find the prisoner guilty. It was their duty to consider the case carefully, and return a verdict as would leave no reasonable doubt as to the finding.

The jury, after an absence of twenty minutes from the Court, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on all three charges.

His Lordship, addressing the prisoner, said he had been convicted on three of the most gross and scandalous frauds in the Bank of Bengal, and in the two former he was liable to be transported for life. The sentence of the Court was, however, that he should be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.—APRIL 13.

Sexton, Lieut, Bo, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Caruthers, Lt-Col, Bo, 16th Bo Infy, on furlough, from Raipur.
Porter, Bde-Surgeon, Ms, I M D, off furlough, from England.
Brown, Col, Bengal, Staff Corps, on furlough.
Hartegan, Lieut, Bo, on leave, from Poona.

APRIL 15.

Hallett, Lt-Col, Bengal, Comt Dept, on furlough, from Lucknow.
Thomas, Col, Bengal, Civil employ, on furlough, from Raipur.
Broome, Capt, Bo, 9th Bo Infy, on leave, from Mhow.
Wylie, Lt-Col, Bengal, Political Dept, on furlough, from Bhopal.

### DEPARTURES.—APRIL 12.

Creagh, Lieut, Bo, Marine Battn, on duty, to Deolali.

APRIL 13.

Carter, Bd-Surgn, Ms., I M D, off furlough to Madras.

APRIL 15.

Ezechiel, Lieut, Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, to Poona.

APRIL 15.

Brown, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Maynard, Surgon, Bengal, I M S, on leave, to England.
Wyld, Capt, Bengal, 1st Hants, to England.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 16th April, 1890.

1 The Competition for the "Presidency Medal" will be held at Coorla on Thursday, the 17th instant. As a Volunteer Officer and a Non-Commissioned Officer are required to form a Committee for the "Presidency Medal," those willing to do so are requested to send their names to Head-quarters at once. Members competing for the "Presidency Medal" will wear uniform.

2. The following are the names who are qualified to fire:—

Corpl J. A. McKinnon, D Company; Lieut. F. W. English, G Company; Vol. F. Murray, H Company; Lieut. D. J. Sharp, E Company; Vol. H. W. Prescott, A Company; Sergt. H. Black, D Company; Corpl. W. R. Chitts, E Company; Vol. D. Bowie, C Company; Vol. F. M. Horne, A Company; Cr.-Sergt, G. J. Wright, H Company; Vol J F Major, A Company; Cr Sergt, A D Little, E Company; Vol C J Hall, B Company; Sergt T Reid, H Company; Vol W D Small, D Company; Sergt A R Sharp, E Company; Capt F A Little, B L H; Lieut T M English, B Company; Qr-Mr-Sergt W Watkins, D Company; Lce-Corpl F W Fido, C Company; Vol W Stephens, D Company; Vol C H Butler, C Company; Sergt J E Keess, A Company; Paymr-Sergt J H Barret, F Company; Vol J Talbot, C Company; Sergt W A Main, B Company; Vol F Wilton, A Company; Vol J Brooks, A Company; Cr-Sergt J W Seager, F Company; Vol L Valladares, D Company; Vol E W Ellis, D Company; Vol P Boylette, C Company; Corpl E W Fern, D Company; and Trooper A Maclaggan, B L H.

By Order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 12.)

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA

THE Govr-Genl in Central India is pleased to confer upon Capt E S Masters, Bengal S C, Offig Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, the ordinary powers of a Magistrate.

Lieut W D Daunt, 7th Dragoon Guards, Offig Sqn Officer, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for sixty days.

Mr A H T Martindale, CS, First Assist Agent to the Govr-Genl for Central India, is granted privilege leave for three months.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BRITISH BALUCHISTAN, P W D.

Mr A Leventhorpe, Ex Engr, 4th grade, temporarily, transfered to Baluchistan, is posted to the Loralai Divn.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

The Resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint Mr E Hewetson, Dist Supt of Police in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, to officiate as President of the Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station, during the absence on leave of Lieut-Col H M S Magrath, Madras Staff Corps, or until further orders.

Subject to the approval of the Govt of Madras, Mr M W Mellor, Inspr of Police, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore vice Mr Hewetson on other duty.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut W G R Cordue, RE, Assist Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, from the 20th Jan.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Siddons, Assist Commissioner and Personal Assistant to Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, is granted three months' privilege leave.

THE attention of several philanthropists has—the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* hears—been directed to a particularly interesting work which is being done at Bethnal-green. A lady named Bromley was induced to start a night school for very rough boys. The needs of the pupils soon induced this lady and her associates to try and teach them such trades as might bring them in a little money while the lessons were in progress. This effort has now developed into a co-operative art workshop. Besides working a carpenter's bench, lathe, and forge, the lads learn embossed leather-work, Venetian iron-work, Swedish and English wood-carving, and brass repousse-work. The effect of this teaching on the lads themselves is excellent. One now holds a class in a neighbouring parish on an off-night, and two, on a fortnight's visit to a country village, found sufficient to employ them in teaching other lads of an evening and ladies by day. The correspondent learns that, as a result of Miss Bromley's effort, other "industries"—as her school is termed—will be established in London.

## THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, April 15.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to alcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st Nov. to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

| STATIONS. | Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m. | Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours. | Barometric Pressure. Variation from mean of day. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m. | Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Variation from mean of day. | Humidity, 8 a.m. | Cloud 8 a.m. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date. | Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delhi | 29·763 | —·020 | —·040 | S W | 3 | 77·7 | 101·0 | 72·1 | +0·2 | 21 | ... | ... | 0·92 | —1·93a |
| Agra | 29·753 | +·005 | —·071 | S W | 6 | 81·1 | 103·0 | 70·

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No ade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"MADEIRA," Leacock's "Anchor Seal," now obtainable from PHIPSON and Co.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationary Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

GYMKHANA HUNT SKY RACES.—Tickets for Admission to the Grand Stand and enclosurers on 12th, 16th and 19th April 1890 can be obtained from LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Byculla.

COME AND SEE!—Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CONCERT TO-NIGHT, 8-30, COLABA WESLYAN METHODIST CHAPEL (Tent). Admission at doors Ans. 4, Front seats Ans. 8.

THE only Firm in Bombay who repair Watches with one year's guarantee. Charges moderate. Note—An advantage which no other firm allows.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.—A fine collection just to hand, suitable to every one. Prices moderate.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Medows Street.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, and INVALIDS' BATH CHAIRS—Just unpacked a large stock.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED—PASSAGE to ENGLISH PORT for TWO LADIES. Non-liners, cheap. Apply G. F. C., Craig Land, Byculla.

SHARES WANTED.—A few of Forbes' Ice Co.'s Port Cannings and New Indian Press. Write lowest rates to "PURCHASER", care of this office.

WANTED MASTER-MARINER, to take charge of a small Steamer plying in the Red Sea. Must be young and active; teetotaller preferred. Apply with testimonials to B., care of this paper.

WANTED two TRAINED NURSES to attend a Mahomedan Gentleman suffering from harmless chronic insanity. Apply to Dr. SHAVUKSHA SORABJEE, Hyderabad Deccan, giving terms, age and testimonials. Musical attainments preferred.

WANTED, One small SLOTTING MACHINE, about 6" inch Streke, Complete and in good working order. Apply stating lowest Price to No. 14, Care of this paper.

WANTED, a competent SALESMAN, with some knowledge of Continental Piece-goods and with influence among dealers. Salary according to experience. Apply "X.Y.Z.," care of this office.

SHAPOORJEE & Co., General Purveyors and Bazaar Agents, (Established 1871,) No. 3, Crawford Market, and No. 40, Meadow Street, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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THE SECOND of a SERIES of six Lectures, being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1889-90, will be delivered in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th April (TO-DAY), 1890 at 5-15 p.m.

SUBJECT:—"SANSKRIT, AND THE PRAKRIT LANGUAGES DERIVED FROM IT."

LECTURER—Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar.

The Lecture is open to the public.

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Bombay, 16th April, 1890.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 15.

FURTHER extra allotments of Council Wire Transfers, aggregating nearly 16 lakhs, of which all but 2½ lakhs was on Bombay, were made yesterday, at rates ranging from 1s. 5¼d. to 1s. 5 11-32d., the extreme rate showing an advance of ⅛d. on that of Saturday's extra sales, and of ¼d. on the lower price obtained at last Wednesday's regular allotments. Bar Silver was ¼d. higher, according to Reuter, and ⅛d. by private messages, at 44⅛d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher for Fours, and ½ up for 4½ per cents. at £71¼ and £72¾, respectively. Consols were unchanged at 98⅛; but Money continues to become still easier in London, the market rates of discount having been put down ⅛ per cent., both in short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 1⅞ for the former, and 2⅛ for the latter. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher at 108. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 4⅞d. In Paris, French Rentes remained at 89; Exchange in London was a shade easier, at frs. 25·17.

No fresh advices are to hand regarding General Produce. The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening; Surats firmer, the total Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales including 1,000 Surats. An advance of 1-16 is quoted in spot Mid.-American, at 6 3-16d; and Arrivals are made 1-16d. higher for all deliveries up to May-June, and 3-64d. thereafter, at from 6 11-64d. in the nearest position to 6 7-32d. in the most distant. For spot Fine Broach the previous quotation of 5⅞d. is given; but arrival business is reported in the same with "Fully Good" clause, at 5 11-16d. for March shipment. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm in sympathy with Cotton.

In New York the price of Mid-Uplands was unaltered yesterday at 11⅞ cents; but July Futures were 3 points higher at 11·66 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales; and the figures to date give the following comparison with those of the two preceding years:—

| | 1890 | 1889. | 1888. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday's Receipts... | 7,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Two days' do. | 8,000 | 11,000 | 8,000 |
| Since 1st Sept. 1889 | 5,599,000 | 5,293,000 | 5,173,000 |

Here Cotton has been in pretty active demand, especially Bengals, in which half the business, summing up about 4,000 bales, has been done at Rs. 178 to Rs. 193½, according to quality. Julgaum has also been in some request and has been taken to the extent of some 500 bales, at Rs. 196-99; about the same quantity of Mowa having also changed hands at Rs. 219-22 per candy; the balance of the day's purchases having been made up of Pachora, at Rs. 191; Dhollera (Bombay pressed) at Rs. 199; Veravul, at Rs. 185-95; Wadwan, at Rs. 209-10; Broach, at Rs. 251-2; and Ojein, at Rs. 186 per candy. The market has been firm in tone throughout the day, and we report an advance of Re. 1 per candy in Bengals and Bhownugger, other descriptions remaining unchanged in value.

WHEAT has been in request for export, and a considerable business has transpired to-day in a firm market, prices having advanced 1 to 2 annas per cwt. at our quotations, say:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Pessy 91 per cent. | Rs. 4-8-0 | to Rs. 4-8-6 | per cwt. |
| Do. 85 " | " 4-7-0 | " " 4-7-6 | " |
| No. 1 Club Delhi " | " 4-6-0 | | " |
| Red Delhi " | " 4-1-0 | " " 4-1-6 | " |
| Hard Yellow " | " 4-3-0 | " " 4-4-0 | " |
| Red Ahmedabad " | " 4-4-0 | " " 4-4-6 | " |
| Hard Red " | " 3-12-0 | " " 3-13-0 | " |

SEEDS have not been much enquired for, and only a moderate business has transpired; but the tone of the market has remained steady, and prices are unchanged, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 24,259 bales. |
| Wheat | 59,555 cwts. |
| Linseed | 34,326 " |
| Rapeseed | 17,323 " |
| Gingelly | 7,478 " |
| Poppyseed | 9,695 " |
| Groundnuts | 4,846 " |
| Castorseed | 3,567 " |

FREIGHTS continue weak, particularly for prompt shipment. For Liverpool shipment to-day, Cotton has been taken at 18s., and Wheat at 17s. 6d. per ton. The Idar (s), now discharging in port, has filled up for Antwerp at 19s. 6d.; and the Akaba (s) got 19s. and 19s. 6d. per ton for Marseilles.

EXCHANGE has been strong, not to say excited, all day, in response to the advance in Silver which brings the price, according to some private telegrams, to 44⅝d. per oz., and closed at an advance of 1-32d. on the opening quotation. Banks have been quoting high rates for future delivery, one sale of three months' sight Bank Paper, at 1s. 5⅜d. for June having been reported. Very few Merchants' Bills have come out, and the demand for remittance has been very limited. Credits may be quoted at 1s. 5¼d. for early May, and 1s. 5 13-32d. for June delivery: and Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 5¼d. for May, and 1s. 5 3-16d. for June transfer. A considerable line of Private Demand is reported to have been placed at 1s. 5 13-32d., for ready delivery. We quote ready:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | ....1s. 5⅜d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | .....1s. 5 11-32d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight. | 1s. 5 7-16d. | " |
| Credits " | ...1s. 5 17-32d. | " |
| Francs " | ...1·84 | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a rather weaker feeling in this market to-day, especially for Account, the rate for the next settlement having receded to par. The cash price of Fours is also lower by 1-16. per cent, 99 11-16 having been the closing rate. For the other Paper 100¾ is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—We have again some improvement to report in Cotton Mill shares, Madras United having advanced Rs. 50; Hindustan, Rs. 30; Victoria, Rs. 25; Jewraz Balloo, Rs. 15; Howard and Bullough, James Greaves, Manockjee Petit, Oriental, and Queen, Rs. 10 each; and Luckmidas Rs. 7½, at our quotations. Sholapur are Rs. 30 lower. Apollo Press shares are Rs. 10 down; New Berar are Rs. 5 higher. Bombay Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher, at Rs. 3,250, in the first issue, and Rs. 10 up in the third issue, at Rs. 810. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 922½.

### COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firmer.

The Manchester Market has been firm in sympathy with Cotton.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 4 11-16d. |
| 7 lbs. Shirtings | 5s. 3d. |
| 8¼ " " | 6s. 5d. |
| 40s Mule Twist | 9¾d. |
| Exchange on India, 30 days' sight | 1s. 4⅛d. |
| 2¾ per cent. Consols for account | 98⅛ |
| 3 per cent. French Rentes | 89 |
| 4 per cent. Rupee paper | 71¼ |
| 4½ per cent. " | 72¾ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 108 |
| Bar Silver | 44⅛d. per oz. |

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, April 15th—Barometer has fallen briskly in the Punjab and Sind; slightly in the west of the North-West Provinces, Central Provinces, Central India and the Carnatic; it has risen elsewhere, briskly in Assam and Upper Burma. Barometer is relatively high in the west of the Peninsula and south of the Bay, and a decrease is slowly apparent northward with low pressure area in Northern India. Winds are easterly in part of Punjab; south-westerly in the Gangetic plain; southerly in Bengal; and variable in the Peninsula. Force is still strong at the head of the Bay. Temperature is changed rather irregularly; but it has fallen in the north-west. The highest maximum is 109·7 in Nagpur. Rain has fallen in the Circars, East Bengal, Assam, and west of the Peninsula. Weather is cloudy, except in the north-west.

### THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 81·4 |

TUESDAY, APRIL 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 79·5 |
| 10 a.m. | 84·9 |
| 2 p.m. | 86·2 |
| 4 p.m. | 85·3 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

NORMAN—April 4, at Mozufferpore, the wife of M J Norman, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALSTON—HOWARD—April 10, at Holy Trinity Church, Allahabad, Charles Ross Alston, Barrister-at-Law, to Frances Carr, younger daughter of J E Howard, Barrister-at-Law.

WELSH—SUGGIT—April 9, at St John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev Clement G Moore, Chaplain, J W W Welsh, to May, widow of the late Captain T Suggit, Yorkshire, England.

DEATHS.

ATKINS—April 5, at Nowgong, Bundelkhand, Elizabeth, wife of Colonel George Atkins, Commandant, 1st Bengal Infantry, aged 38 years.

LESLIE—March 11, at Etawah, the beloved son of R F and G Leslie, aged 1 month and 4 days.

TUOHY—April 12, at Naini Tal, of dysentry, Mary (Cis), the dearly beloved wife of J F Tuohy, M.D., Civil Surgeon, aged 32 years.


# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1890.


THE Duke of Cambridge, a Central News telegram informs us, has denied the rumour that as a consequence of the report of Lord Hartington's Commission on Army Organization he intends to resign the office of Commander-in-Chief. He nevertheless expresses his regret at the impending changes in the army which are expected to follow that report. It is easy to understand why he should look with disfavour upon recommendations which, when carried into effect, will necessarily have an important influence upon the office of Commander-in-Chief. The Commission, it will be remembered, dwelt with much gravity upon the anomalous situation of the Commander-in-Chief in relation, not only to the departments under him, but to the Secretary of State. The complete responsibility of the latter to Parliament for the discipline and administration of the army has long since been established. At the same time the Commander-in-Chief is in theory the sole adviser of the Secretary of State in all questions of military policy, organization, and preparation for war. Yet as a matter of fact the Secretary of State is indiscriminately and inconsequently advised by all sorts of people, none of whom have the responsibility which pertains to the Board of Admiralty as advisers of the First Lord. As an instance of this the Royal Commission pointed out that no fewer than seven separate committees had in succession reported to the Secretary of State upon the question of the defences of Bermuda. If the consultative relations of the Commander-in-Chief to the Secretary of State were put upon a more logical basis there would be less reason for agitating for a change. But as the Commission point out, even in a time of war he becomes less rather than more of an adviser. The command in the field is in that case given to a General chosen by the Secretary of State, under whose orders he acts, and to whom he reports directly, so that in a time of war, above all other times, the functions of the Commander-in-Chief lapse to a considerable extent. This is the inevitable result of the constitutional position of the Secretary of State. As the Commission point out in a phrase which might have been drawn up by a lawyer, the Secretary of State exercises the authority of the sovereign over the army in the same way as all the other powers of the Crown are exercised, that is by a responsible Minister. This view of the case seems to have been anticipated by Sir Charles Dilke, who in an article written before the report of the Commission had been made public, reiterates the principle that the command of the army is an attribute of the Crown. "The real Commander-in-Chief," he says, "is the King; and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, although a Prince of the Blood, is not the King—an elementary fact, the due consideration of which may show that the royal prerogative might be at least as carefully guarded under the new scheme as it is now." This the Commission clearly recognize when, after the careful definition of the position of the Secretary of State for War which we have quoted, they go on to say that "no constitutional question would be involved in any change which it might be thought desirable to make in the office of Commander-in-Chief."

A declaration like this clears the ground for many things, and gives Government, if they are in earnest in the matter, much desirable freedom of action. It has at all events served as a starting point for the Commissioners for a scheme in which changes of first-rate importance are contemplated. The cardinal defect of the system as it stands is the concentration in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief of functions too weighty and too numerous for one man to perform. The result is that, being in theory the adviser of the Secretary of State in all things, he cannot in fact be an efficient adviser in any, so that the War Office is thrown back upon a system of committees, the working of which is described in caustic terms by Sir Charles Dilke. Committees report, and their reports are referred to the financial branch of the War Office. Then, if the Secretary of State approves, a report goes on to the Treasury, when fresh considerations, financial and political, are brought to bear upon it. By the time the Committee has been dissolved no one is left to push the report, it falls through, or is carried out in little bits without any logical consistency. In nine cases out of ten, Sir Charles Dilke says, by the time that action is taken the very principles of the report have become obsolete. This is not a satisfactory state of things, yet it is the natural outcome of a system in which the Commander-in-Chief, in addition to being the the administrator of the Supply, Ordnance, and Works Departments, is deemed to be also the sole adviser of the Secretary of State on all questions of military policy, organization, and preparation for war. Anomaly begets anomaly, and the public interests suffer seriously, and in many ways. The purpose which the Commission have kept in view has been of a two-fold nature. They have aimed at breaking down this excessive concentration of responsibility and of advisory function, and at putting in its place a more efficient organization for advice, and administrative and executive authority. The feature in that scheme which necessarily arrests most attention at home and abroad is the proposal to constitute a chief of the staff, who would take under his control the present Intelligence Department, and who should be responsible for advising the Secretary of State on all matters of general military policy and all questions relating to the strength, distribution, and mobilization of her Majesty's land forces; to collect and co-ordinate military information, and to prepare a scheme for the military defence of the Empire. This is a consummation which military writers have for years past been aiming at, and the reasons for it will be found set forth at length in the Imperial Defence chapter of Sir Charles Dilke's "Problems of Greater Britain." The Commission, of course, acknowledge their indebtedness to no writers in particular, preferring rather to preface their recommendation with a reference to the practice and experience of the Continental Powers, in whose armies the Chief of the Staff is little less than the key-stone of the arch. Sir Charles Dilke so highly appraises the office that he says that until a proper general staff is created, with a responsible Chief of the Staff at its head, our military organization will be unfit for war. This is saying a good deal, and it will be interesting to learn what the Duke of Cambridge, whose shrewd common sense has done much to make him acceptable to the public as Commander-in-Chief, has to say to the unsparing impeachment of the present system which the Royal Commission, following Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, have formulated in their report.

But *il y a des fagots et des fagots*, and it would not be impossible to have a Staff which would be less serviceable to the Empire than the highly centralized administration which now reigns at the Horse Guards and the War Office. A reform which widened the gulf between the executive of the army and the regimental system would be of doubtful utility. As Sir Charles Dilke points out in his article in the *United Service Magazine* this month, those employed at head-quarters should never be allowed to lose their bodily vigour or their touch with regimental or corps organization. New ideas make their way slowly at head-quarters, but the time has gone by when the fact that we have done so long without a General Staff can be accepted as a reason why we should any longer keep ourselves behind the great military nations on the Continent in this respect. The operations of war are so quickly got through in these days that we cannot afford to go through the old process of letting the early weeks of a campaign serve to reveal our shortcomings and to teach us wisdom. It is not enough to be told that the character of the British soldier and of the British officer will save us from ultimate failure, as it has often done before. We can trust to nothing if the mechanism of the army is defective, and the directing hands and heads are imperfectly versed in the science of war. It would be a trial to the imagination to conjecture how Prussia would have fought the campaign in Bohemia if the supreme command of the army had been in the hands of a General who combined together in his own person more executive and administrative duties than he could perform, who was responsible for advice which he was unable to give, and to whom the General Commanding in the field was under no obligation to report. It is, however, not a question of organization and responsibility alone, but one of professional capacity, that has to be dealt with. The best reform that the Government, aided by the Royal Commission, could devise, would be half measures if the material out of which the general staff of the future is built up were deficient in quality. The General Staff of the German army is not only perfect as an organization; the material of which it is made is the best that can be chosen, and it has been prepared for the high functions entrusted to it by a system of military education which may be "bookish" and pedantic, and the rest, but which has at all events been justified by splendid success. So that we have not to discover new paths; others have shown us the way, and it is for us to utilize the wisdom and experience of our neighbours.

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WE published on the 9th inst. a translation of a suggestive paper on Industrial Art in India, contributed by M. Emile Senart to the *Gazette des Beaux Arts*. M. Senart is a great authority on Buddhism, having given much attention to the various developments of the spiritual and artistic spirit in India, and his criticism, though frank and outspoken, is appreciative and sympathetic. He points out that the inspiration of strong religious feeling of the early Hindus created a grand religious architecture of powerful originality. But the grandeur was the result of an accumulation of wonderful details, showing extraordinary skill and indefatigable industry; the power to harmonise the whole and make life circulate in the mass was wanting. That is the characteristic of Indian art to the present day; the workmen are skilful and painstaking imitators; they can reproduce and vary, but they cannot rise to the creative level. Their dexterity is marvellous; they can produce delicate and beautiful work with the most primitive tools, but in their reproduction of the human figure, they cannot achieve the ideal or the beautiful. This deficiency M. Senart attributes to the want of a firm grasp of the objective; the activity and the love of external things which are essential for the appreciation of free and natural movement are absent, and in their place there is the habit of dreamy introspection. The writer indeed is inclined to think that this peculiar cast of mind will render sterile for many years to come the teachings of Western civilization. The Hindu is not insensible to the beauty of form and colour which is around him, and he takes care to have it reflected in some measure in his person and in the few objects with which he surrounds himself; but he is without the energy necessary for continuous and aggressive effort. The practice of the arts is parcelled out amongst the local religions; there are no national art; no classes whose luxurious tastes would create a demand for artistic productions of the highest kind. Oriental magnificence is limited to exceptional circumstances and the courts of princes. The exigencies even of the rich are easily satisfied; the general note is frugality and the limitation of wants. It is not in the East that it can be said there is nothing so necessary as the superfluous: consequently, there is no living current which can vivify the thoughts or aspirations of the craftsman whose dexterity is manual; the creative faculty is not stimulated by hope of reward. An individual chief, "tinged with civilization and under semi-European control," sets up a workshop to furnish the palace with jewellery for the wives of the Rajah, and saddles and harness for himself; but such efforts are wanting in continuity and achieve no lasting results. Under the Mogul domination the Hindu craftsmen were taught to reproduce Persian and Arabic designs with Indian modifications, and the foreign supremacy lasting for some centuries, the industrial arts, the absence of which in India was remarked by Baber, were revived. M. Senart considers that the European domination has, taken in connection with the imitative faculties of the native workmen, created a serious danger for the indigenous arts, which the Schools of Art as at first constituted greatly intensified. But he praises highly the successful efforts of Mr. Kipling at Lahore, and Dr. Hendley at Jeypore, to stimulate the study of the best examples of Indian Art, and dissuade the craftsmen from copying European models which they can only degrade. Mr. Griffiths, in the new Art Workshops, will give valuable help in this direction. In this connection the writer acknowledges the great service to the industrial arts rendered by the admirable illustrations in "Ulwar and its Art Treasures"—a work in which Dr. Hendley was honoured with the personal collaboration of the Maharajah—of many examples of the best productions of the Eastern artistic imagination. It is well that the Indian public should understand that foreigners and experts appreciate such works, as Dr. Hendley's "Ulwar" and the *Journal of Indian Art*, for which the Government of India has done so much and the Indian reading public so little. This latter work, which may be continued if it receive the support of the educated native community which it so well deserves, is highly praised by M. Senart for its always correct information and its excellent illustrations.

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AN up-country paper, which has seldom had anything good to say of the late administration in Bombay, notes as particularly satisfactory the results of Lord Reay's irrigation policy in Sind, one result of which has been that, as compared with 1885-86, the increase in cultivation has grown 22 per cent., and the revenue 25 per cent. The actual situation, as set forth in a Minute prepared by Lord Reay a few days before he quitted office, is even more favourable than this, for it is estimated that 1889-90 will show an area of cultivation of two and a half million acres, by far the largest increase that has been shown for some years, while the revenue will be eight lakhs greater than that of 1888-89. Seeing that Sind, as every one knows, is essentially an irrigational province, and that four rupees in every five of its land revenue are dependent upon irrigated land, the importance of this branch of the administration of the province cannot be over estimated. Sind, moreover, is one of the few provinces of India in which irrigation is profitable to Government. The expenditure, including that on new works, has varied during the last five years from 21 per cent. to 31 per cent. of the revenue, and the net revenue realized by the four newest works amounts to eight-and-a-half per cent. upon the gross capital expenditure to the end of the year. The work of the Department is still capable of considerable expansion, but for the present the policy of Government seems to be chiefly to improve and perfect existing works. Meantime a Plan of Campaign will be devised in consultation with revenue officers, the first stage of which is to be a systematic irrigational survey with the object of indicating unoccupied land which would be capable of profitable cultivation if water were supplied to it. Lord Reay has put upon record one paragraph which well claims the careful attention of those who are responsible for the future irrigational policy in Sind. He points out that a large proportion of the cultivation is still carried on at enormous cost in labour for lifting water on to the fields, and that there are not more than three of the large canals with heads which are in any sense permanent and not liable to damage from changes in the river channel. "A permanent supply at a high level to the cultivable areas now irrigated by lift from canals at a great depth below the country" is an object to be aimed at in the future, and until that has been attained even Sind, with all its progress, will not have had its irrigational necessities entirely supplied.

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IT was expected that at the adjourned meeting of the University Senate yesterday, Mr. Naigaumwalla would move an amendment on Mr. Justice Telang's motion on the Arts curriculum, but that gentleman not putting in an appearance, Mr. Telang's motion was carried *nem con.* Then, on the motion of Mr. Justice Telang the recognition in the Faculty of Arts granted to the Ahmednugger College for the purposes of examination, was withdrawn, as the college class had been discontinued, Professor Forrest remarking that this ought to be a lesson to them to be careful in future how they recognised any small college. The Vice-Chancellor informed the Senate that he had received a communication from the Bombay Government, saying that the draft University Bill had been forwarded to the Supreme Government.

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COLABA was the scene of another disastrous fire yesterday afternoon. The Scott Cotton Press, situated near the Gun-carriage Factory, was burnt down, and although a large portion of the stores were saved, the owner estimates his loss at a lakh and a half. Much credit is due to the fire-brigades belonging to the Gun-carriage Factory and the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mill, which attacked the fire on either side and had the flames well under control before the arrival of the Municipal engines.

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THE Bank of Bengal forgery and cheating case was yesterday concluded at the Criminal Sessions, before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley and a special jury. The prisoner, Hajee Adam Hajee Abdul Latiff, was found guilty of all the three charges brought against him, and sentenced to undergo ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

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CAPTAIN JOHN HAND has been appointed Superintendent of the Port Trust Docks, Bombay.

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THE *Statesman*, referring to the observation of a Bombay paper that Lord Reay is a "foreigner" in blood and sympathies says:—"It is a meaningless and foolish reproach, for, as a celebrated writer recently remarked, if every decent family in Great Britain were to examine closely into their ancestry, they would probably find that they were all either allied to the Plantagenets, or descended from the Stuarts, or else of foreign lineage. We say nothing of the lamentable taste of any journal that can find and bring forward in the accident of birth, material to support an indiscriminating condemnation of the rule of an Indian Governor. Lord Reay has nothing to be ashamed of in his ancestry. He is a Dutchman by birth and blood, as much as Lord Dufferin is an Italian from having been born in Florence."

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SPEAKING the other day in reply to an address from a deputation from Sind, writes the *Pioneer*, Lord Reay made a very remarkable statement regarding the benefits which have accrued to Sind from irrigation, cultivation, according to his Lordship, having increased owing to the irrigation works already carried out by 22 

# TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

## THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AND ARMY REFORMS.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Speaking at the Lord Mayor's Easter banquet last evening, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, replying to the toast of the Army and Navy, denied that he had any intention of resigning.

His Royal Highness said, he regretted, the changes in the Army and Navy, which were now impending.

## STANLEY'S LETTERS MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEAR.

The *Times* correspondent at Cannes has interviewed Mr. H. M. Stanley, who told him that several of the Relief Committee's letters had failed to reach him, yet their contents were known to the German officials.

## STANLEY'S WELCOME TO LONDON.

The formal welcome of Mr. Stanley to London has been fixed for May 2.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has undertaken to preside at the banquet in Stanley's honour.

## GERMAN ACTIVITY IN EAST AFRICA.

ZANZIBAR, APRIL 15.

German agents in Zanzibar are engaging the services of numerous porters at high rates of wages while the British are unable to obtain any.

Five caravans are to follow that under Emin Pasha, with the object of operating north of Tanganyika.

## THE PORTUGUESE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Telegrams from Delagoa confirm the reports as to the new Portuguese expedition to the Shirè country.

## THE TRAFFIC IN GIRLS.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir John Gorst, in reply to a member, said that the traffic in girls between Rangoon and Madras was engaging the attention of the India Office, and the laws already in existence for the purpose of dealing with that traffic, would be stringently enforced.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Mr. M. Harris, Nationalist member for East Galway (Carrickfergus), is dead.

[Mr. "Matt" Harris, according to "Mems. about Members," was 64 years of age, and "had advanced in life from a slater to a builder. He had been more or less prominently connected with every Irish movement since he was eighteen, and in every one of them he was what in French revolutionary times would have been called a "Member of the Mountain." He was one of the Young Irelanders in the early days of the movement in Athlone. Mr. Harris had a fierce eye, a bitter tongue, and a good heart.]

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

## OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

Parliament met again this evening after the Easter Recess.

## ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Mr. Campbell called the attention of the House to Egypt.

Sir James Fergusson, in reply, said the prosperity of Egypt had greatly increased the scheme, for the conversion of the preference stock would be a great advantage to Egypt, and he hoped its execution would be secured.

Replying to Mr. Labouchere, he said the occupation was an in convenient duty, but had not disturbed the relations between England and other Powers.

England had fulfilled her duty, he said, in a manner honourable to the country and nation, and had no desire to abandon her mission till the object had been attained.

The return of Arabi Pasha and others from exile was, he said, inadvisable.

## PORTUGUESE ACTION IN THE SHIRE REGION.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

Sir James Fergusson, replying to a question, said that Government had no reason to doubt the assurances given by Portugal that she would suspend all action in the Shirè region, and knows nothing of any fresh expedition in that quarter.

## EMIN PASHA'S EXPEDITION.

Replying to a question regarding the expedition under Emin Pasha to Albert Nyassa, Sir James said that Germany had assured the British Government that the expedition would be strictly confined to German spheres, and would in no way prejudice British interests.

The boundary line was fully recognised by Germany, and no two powers ever co-operated more loyally.

The Nyassaland question, Sir James said, was still unsettled, but the House might rely on the Government safely guarding British interests in that quarter.

## MR. PARNELL AND THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Parnell gave notice that he would, on Monday next, move the rejection of Mr. Balfour's Irish Land Bill.

## THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S DENIAL.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The Duke of Cambridge, speaking at a banquet given by the Lord Mayor, denied the rumours that he intended retiring from the Commander-in-Chiefship.

## CONSULTING ENGINEER FOR RAILWAYS, MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 15.

Major Coaker, who was offered the appointment of Consulting Engineer, Madras, is too ill to leave England; and Colonel K. A. Jopp, Deputy Consulting Engineer, will probably officiate till November.

## THE MADRAS SURGEON-GENERALSHIP.

Deputy Surgeon-General Donnelly is after all not to get the Surgeon-Generalship of Madras, because he is now in his sixtieth year.

## INFLUENZA IN CAWNPORE.

Influenza is spreading to a serious extent in Cawnpore.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ZANZIBAR, APRIL 15.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Nyanza, which left Bombay on the 4th instant, arrived here yesterday evening.

ADEN, APRIL 14.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co's s. s. Imperatrix, from Trieste 3rd instant, left this morning for Bombay.

HONGKONG, APRIL 15.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Thames arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

## OLD BOMBAY.

"J. D." writes to us:—Sir George Birdwood does not let the grass grow under his feet in the India Office. Under date 28th March 1890 he encloses a note which he wishes me to lay before the Bombay public, the importance of which will be fully appreciated by the reader. He adds "a deeply interesting note giving the very earliest English notice of Bombay that exists." The sun of Bombay History, like the Dial of Ahaz, is now turned ten degrees backwards:—

In 1626 the English, with the Dutch, seized the island of Bombay on the Malabar Coast from the Portuguese, but for some unexplained reason immediately abandoned it.

Among "the Ships' Journals" preserved in the Military [Marine] Department of the India Office are the "Journals" of three Englishmen present on the occasion above referred to; and, as they are the earliest English notices of Bombay, I extract at length the entries relating to this obscure and long-forgotten, but, to all "Ducks," deeply interesting event:—

A. From Andrew Warden's Journal in the William:—"1626, Oct. 15. In the moringn stood in and ankred and landed of ye Eingles and the Duches sum 400 meane at the leaste and tocke the forte & casell and the towne, and sett fire of it and all the towne, and all the howesem [housen, i.e., houses] therabouts, the pepell being all run away that night and ded caray away all the best cometeies [commodities] levein nothein but trashe.

"Oct. 16. In the moringen we sete sayle."

B. From John Vian's Journal in the Discovery:—"1626. Oct. 13. This 13th daye we and the whole fleete both of English & Dutch went into Bombay and came to an ancker in 9 fatham, one pointe beareinge W.N.W. p compasse, the other S.S.W., the one 3 mile of, the other 3 leagus of; this was in the entringe of the harbour.

"Oct. 14. This daie we went with the whole fleete in further, neare a small towne or village, where there were Portingalls. Wee anckored and rode a mile of, in 6 fadd., one point p comp. beareinge W.S.W. 5 mile of the other S. ch W. some 5 lea. of. Wee came soe neere the Towne with two of our shipps that wee droue them all awaye with our great ordnance, viz. the Morrice of the English, and ye Mauritius of the Duch. In safetie we landed our men on shore, whoe pilladged the Towne, and set their houses all on fire with their ffort neere the water side. Yea, we staide there the 15th daye doeinge all the spoyle that possiblie we could, but we gott nothinge to speake of but vittuall. Soe when wee had done all the harme we could, the 15th daye in the euening wee gott our men aboord leaueinge the Towne on fire, and

"The 16 daye in the morneinge when the winde cam of shore, wee wayed anckor, and went of to sea again."

C. From David Davies' Journal in the Discovery.—1626. "Oct. 13. The 13th we went into the Baye and Rode without the stakes, as you maye see in the draft following.

"The 14th the Moris & ijo Dutch shipps went in neere the greate howse to batter agaynst it, in wch batterie ijo of the Moris ordnance splitt; the same daie we landed 300 men Englishe and Dutch and burnt all their kittjoans [citizens'] howses and tooke the great howse wth ij basses [some denomination of cannon unknown to me] of brasse & one sakor [saker, i.e., literally, 'a hawk',* a denomination of cannon] of iron.

"The 15th all our men embarkqued aboorde the shipps being sonday in the evening, and lefte the greate howse wch was boath a warehowse, a friory, and a forte, all afire burning wth many other good howses together wth two nywe frigates not yett frome the stockes nor fully ended; but they hadd caried awaye all their treasur and all things of any vallue, for all were runde awaye before our men landed."

[A plan of the island and harbour is appended.]

I am indebted for these extracts to Mr. W. Foster, of the Registry and Records Department, under Mr F. Danvers.

* Professor Max Müller has pointed out in his "Lectures on Language" [2nd series, 1864, p. 229] how on the decline of falconry the names of the birds used in that sport were transferred to firearms. Thus, the "musket" took its name from the dappled ["muscatus"] sparrow hawk. In Italy this bird [terzulo] gave the name of terzeruio to the pistol, and in France to the sacre, or, in English, saker, a gun of which there were three denominations, carrying shots weighing respectively 4, 6, and 9 pounds.

## BOMBAY HUNT AND GYMKHANA RACES.

SECOND DAY, 16TH APRIL.

THE following are the starting declarations for this day's races:—

1ST RACE.—4-20 p.m.—Handicap for all Horses. Distance ¾ mile.
Dr Bull's g aus geld Corinthian, 11st 12lbs, Mr England.
Messrs Lee and Munroe's g w geld Master Jack, 11st, Mr Munroe.
Mr Aga Coochick Sha's b a m Maud, 10st 9lbs, Native.

2ND RACE.—4-45 p.m.—Selling Race for Arabs. Distance, 1 mile.
Mr Grant's b a h Landsdowne, 8st 2 lbs, Luchman.
Aga Jungi Shah's b a h Himalaya, 7st 8lbs, Oomer.
Agas C and Z Shah's b a h Victor, 8st 2lbs, Ragoo.

3RD RACE.—5 p.m.— Pony Handicap. Distance, 5 furlongs.
Mr Weber's ch a p Paleface, 9st 12lbs, Native.
Mr Graham's ch a p Old Boots, 10st 12lbs, Owner.
Mr Grant's g a p Asteroid, 10st 4lbs, Mr England.

4TH RACE.—5-20 p.m.—Handicap for Arabs. Distance, 1 mile.
H H Aga Khan's g a h Damascus, 8st 10lbs, Oomer.
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Turkish Flag, 9st, Ebrahim.
Mr Sulliman Dawood's ch a h Grand Duke, 9st 12lbs, Mr England.
Mr Grant's b a g Starlight, 8st 3lbs, Luchman.
Mr Grant's ch a c Planet, 8st 8lbs, Sayed.
Mr S A W's c a h Kingfisher, 9st 3lbs, Beauty.

5TH RACE—5-40 p.m.—The Bedouin Stakes. Distance, ½ mile.
Mr Hasson Budder's b a p Beauty, 9st, Mahomed.
Mr Graham's g a p Albert, 8st 13lbs, Luchman.
Mr Ali bin Ameer's g a p Masson, 8st 10lbs, Ebrahim.
H H Aga Khan's g a p Soleil, 8st 7lbs, Oomer.
Mr Abdool Kurreem Minee's g a p Sir William, 3st 3lbs, Wool.
Mr Esau bin Curtas's b a p Sandoe, 8st 11b, Moorjan.
Mr S A W's b a p Sweetlip, 7st 13lbs, C B Mahomed.

The attendance at the ordinaries held at the Gymkhana pavilion last evening was fairly attended, and the following is the result of the lotteries that were filled:—

THE BEDOUIN STAKES.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 126 tickets at Rs. 2 each | 252 |
| Beauty sold for | 40 |
| Albert sold for | 57 |
| Massow sold for | 102 |
| Soleil sold for | 16 |
| Sir William sold for | 22 |
| Sandoe sold for | 32 |
| Sweetlip sold for | 14 |
| Total value of lottery | 535 |

HANDICAP FOR ARABS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 110 tickets at Rs. 2 each | 220 |
| Damascus sold for | 14 |
| Turkish Flag sold for | 110 |
| Grand Duke sold for | 35 |
| Starlight and Planet, Mr. Grant's Stable | 130 |
| Kingfisher sold for | 30 |
| Total value of lottery | 539 |

PONY HANDICAP.

| | |
|---|---|
| 109 tickets at Rs. 2 each | 218 |
| Paleface sold for | 6 |
| Old Boots sold for | 125 |
| Asteroid sold for | 52 |
| Total value of lottery | 401 |

## POONA RACES, 1890.

FOURTH DAY—THURSDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER.

6TH RACE.—The Bhownugger Purse.—Rs. 1,000 presented by H. H. Sir Thakhatsingji, G. C. S. I., Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger; and Rs. 200 presented by H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wudhwan.

For all horses got and foaled in the Bombay Presidency and the dominions of H. H. the Nizam, including the Berars, 3 years, 8 stone, ¼ mile.

Entrances, sweepstakes, penalties, and allowances and division of entrance and stake for the second and third horses as in the Joonaghur Cup.

A. C. GAYE,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. Club.
15th April, 1890.

## MEMORIAL TO H. E. LADY REAY FROM THE WOMEN OF BOMBAY.

THE following is a further list of subscriptions promised towards the fund which has been started with the object of commemorating in some suitable manner the gratitude of the women of Bombay to H. E. Lady Reay, for the interest she has taken in their welfare during the last five years. It is proposed that the memorial shall take the form of a bust or statue of Lady Reay, to be erected in some public place, and if funds allow, that a scholarship or scholarships shall be endowed to commemorate the name of Lady Reay.

Subscriptions may be paid direct into the Bank of Bombay to the Lady Reay Memorial Fund account, or to any of the following ladies, up to the 10th instant, when the list will be closed:—

Mrs. S. D. Sassoon, President of the Committee.
Mrs. Budroodin Tyebjee
Mrs. Ollivant
Mrs. Jehangir D. Framjee
Mrs. Yorke Smith } Hon. Secretaries.
Mrs. Da Rozario
Mrs. S. Khote
Mrs. Da Gama
Mrs. Grattan Geary

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Amount hitherto acknowledged | 12,099 |
| Rayla Ranee Saheb Shri Saheb Cooverba Saheb of Dhurumpore | 100 |
| Mrs Cursetjee C Mehta | 5 |
| Mrs J F Gonsalves | 5 |
| The Ladies of Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama's family | 100 |
| 15th April, 1890. Total | Rs. 12,309 |

The following amounts have been paid into the Bank of Bombay, on account of the Lady Reay Memorial Fund:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| H H the Rani of Gondal | 1,000 |
| The Daughters of the Thakore Sahib of Wudhwan | 250 |
| Lady Ali Shah | 203 |
| H H Ahilyabai, Rani of Kolapoor | 200 |
| H H the Rani of Palanpoor | 200 |
| Bai Motibai Wadia | 200 |
| H H Sakwabai, Rani of Kolapoor | 150 |
| The Female operatives of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill | 125 |
| Avabai, widow of Cowasjee Dinshaw Petit | 100 |
| Avabai, wife of Framjee Dinshaw Petit | 100 |
| Mrs Ali Freh | 100 |
| Bhikhaijee, wife of Dady N Dadysett | 100 |
| Bachoobai, wife of Merwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee | 100 |
| Mrs B Tyabjee | 100 |
| Mrs Essa Kbulifa | 100 |
| Goolbai, wife of Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit | 100 |
| Hawabai, wife of F R Cama | 100 |
| Heerabai, widow of Jamsetjee N Petit | 100 |
| Mrs H A Wadia | 100 |
| H H Rani Saheb of Mudhol | 100 |
| Mrs J N Tata | 100 |
| Mrs M N Bhownugri | 100 |
| Manockbai, wife of Perosha B Jeejeebhoy | 100 |
| Mrs Mahomedally Rogay | 100 |
| Mrs N N Wadia | 100 |
| Mrs Nusserwanjee M Petit | 100 |
| Navazbai, wife of Perosha M Jeejeebhoy | 100 |
| Mrs Nusserwanjee A H Wadia | 100 |
| Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama's Family | 100 |
| Lady Sassoon | 100 |
| S D Sassoon, Esq | 100 |
| Mrs S D Sassoon | 80 |
| Mrs D Gama | 75 |
| Mrs Bapty | 75 |
| Female Operatives of the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill | 75 |
| Mrs M Hakim | 60 |
| Mrs Huriprasad Desai of Bhownuggur | 51 |
| Mrs Avabai H N Cooper | 50 |
| Mrs J S Alston | 50 |
| The Begum of Junjira | 50 |
| Mrs Choonilall Sakurchund | 50 |
| A M Gubbay, Esq. | 50 |
| Mrs Goolraj Singani | 50 |
| Gordhundass Gocouldass Tejpall | 50 |
| H H Anundibai, Rani of Kolapoor | 50 |
| Miss James Jardine | 50 |
| Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart | 50 |
| Dowager Lady Jamsetjee | 50 |
| Mrs Pechy Phipson | 50 |
| Radhabai Sahib of Ghatge | 50 |
| Mrs Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon | 50 |
| Total | Rs. 5,766 |

(To be continued.)

15th April 1890.

Those that have not paid their subscriptions yet are requested to do so without delay.

## THE RETINUE OF CHIEFS AT MAHABLESHWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am sorry I have to bring to the notice of H. E. the Governor, so soon after his arrival, a grievance, which requires early redress. I understand that this year an endeavour is being made through the Political Agents to require the several Chiefs under their Agencies to limit the number of their servants when proceeding to Mahableshwar. The Political Agents prescribes the number which a Chief can take with him to Mahableshwar, and as is the result of such communications the Chief communicated with has either to submit to the fiat of the Agent or sacrifice the comfort of a season's trip to Mahableshwar. Everybody who know the style in which our Chiefs and Princes are accustomed to live will agree with me in thinking that a restriction placed upon the number of servants is an unwarrantable interference with their private life and a direct check upon the emoluments of Mahableshwar traders.

I think the authorities who have issued the order cannot restrict my liberty to take as many friends with me as I like, and I do not know how they can do so in the case of the Chiefs. I fail to find any section in the District Municipal Acts which can prevent overcrowding of dwelling-houses, and howsoever desirable such a provision might be, so long as there is none in the Acts, I cannot find the authority on which the rule can be formed. I should feel obliged to any reader of your journal who can quote for information the authority under which the Political Agent is acting.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, April 14. N.

## THE FIRE AT NICOL MILL.

THE following is the official report regarding the fire at the Nicol Mill on Sunday night last submitted by Superintendent McDermott, to the Commissioner of Police yesterday:—"On Sunday night between 9-30 and 9-45 o'clock a fire broke out on the second storey of the Nicol Mill at Lower Colaba. Information was given by telephone to the several fire-brigade stations at 10 p.m. The Fort fire-brigade engine arrived at the scene of the fire at 10-10 p.m., and took up its position at a hydrant on the public road in front of the entrance to Arthur Bunder, followed shortly afterwards by the other engines. There was a prompt and good supply of water, but owing to the distance at which the Byculla and Gowallia Tank engines had to work from the scene of the fire the pressure of water was considerably reduced. Upon this being observed the Byculla engine was taken and placed in position at the end of the Arthur Bunder Basin, but here an unavoidable delay occurred, as fresh water had to be produced to feed the boiler with before the sea water could be utilised. European police officers were at once sent in every direction to look for bhisties. On the arrival of the bhisties with fresh water the engine was got to work, and threw two powerful jets. The fire had by this time gained such a firm hold of the mill, and the heat emitted so intense, that Grant's Buildings were placed in considerable danger. It now became apparent that nothing further could be done to save the mill, and the efforts of the fire-brigade were directed to preventing the flames extending to Grant's Buildings. By 4 a.m. the fire was well under control. Had it not been for the effectual assistance rendered by the officers and men of her Majesty's army and navy, and a number of private gentlemen, and the admirable working of the Byculla engine, I have no hesitation in stating that the east block of Grant's Buildings would have been destroyed. The damage done by the fire is roughly estimated at between seven and eight lakhs. The mill, owned by Mr. Kissinram Ramanand, is insured, but to what extent is not yet properly known. A Goanese fitter, who was employed in the mill, has been missing since the night of the fire. The origin of the fire is due to the accidental upsetting of a lighted lamp by a workman in the spinning room on the top floor of the mill. Lord Harris visited the scene of the fire on Monday morning. The fire is still smouldering. The engine belonging to the Cotton Merchants' Association rendered good service."

A TELEGRAM from Lisbon reports that Senhor Julio de Vilhena has been nominated to the post of Minister of Marine and Foreign Affairs.

## ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT COLABA.

IT is rather extraordinary that during the past few weeks Colaba should have been the scene of so many fires. On Sunday night the most disastrous fire that has occurred in Bombay since the memorable Apollo Street conflagration, took place in the burning down of the Nicol Spinning Company's Mill; and yesterday afternoon again the Scott Cotton Press, belonging to Mr. Hassur Veerjee, and situated near the Gun Carriage Factory was attacked by fire, and almost burned to the ground. Although it was broad daylight the flames and thick smoke were seen a long way off, and great crowds of people flocked to Colaba under the impression that fire had broken out anew in the Nicol Mill.

The Scott Cotton Press is a large two-storeyed building, situated between the Gun Carriage Factory on the north, and the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill on the south. It was about a quarter to four that some of the workmen in the cleaning-room on the upper floor of the building suddenly discovered flames bursting through what is termed the opener. The alarm was immediately raised, and it was due to the prompt measures used in removing the stores of cotton to a place of safety, and to the Gun Carriage Factory authorities and the workmen of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mill at once turning out their fire-engines that the conflagration, disastrous though it proved to be, was got under so quickly as it was. While the workmen employed in the Scott Cotton Press were removing the bales of cotton from the burning building, the men of the Gun Carriage Factory ran out their three manual engines. Starting the donkey engine in the works and attaching the hose they soon had a plentiful supply of water pouring on the roof of the cotton press, while the engine belonging to the Oriental Mill attacked the fire from the other side. In this work they were ably assisted by the Lieutenant and several men of H. M. S. Griffin, who were very smart in fixing the hose. Prompt as they were, however, the flames had got a firm hold of the building ere the hose were brought to bear upon it. For a time the flames gained ground and shot high into the air; but the engines being skilfully managed all fear of the flames spreading to any of the adjoining buildings, which at one time seemed inevitable, were speedily set at rest. The local engines were also soon reinforced by the Municipal fire brigade. The Colaba steamer under Inspector Hurst arrived first, followed immediately after by the Fort and Byculla engines. They could not have been quicker in putting in an appearance after the telephonic message was sent to the Fort by Inspector Roberts who was the first to arrive on the scene. By the time the Municipal engines did arrive, however, the Gun Carriage Factory and the Oriental Mill brigades had the fire well under control, and with the reinforcement from the Fort under Superintendents Macdermott, Crummy, Sweeney, and Grennan the fire was very speedily mastered, although their task was a difficult and trouble-some one owing to the dense volumes of smoke through which they had to drag their hose. Every credit is due to Captain Walker and Mr. Evans of the Gun Carriage Factory, and the workmen of the Oriental Mill for the efforts they put forth. The employès of the Cotton Press also laboured with a will in removing the cotton bales from the burning building, although one man unfortunately met with an accident. It would seem that in his anxiety to save his employer's property he ventured too far into the building and was burned severely about the face and legs. He refused, however, to go to hospital, and was accordingly removed home. The fire was all out by six o'clock, although water was kept pouring on the building a long time after to prevent any chance of further outbreak.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by a stone passing through the opener causing friction and setting the loose cotton on fire. The property is insured, but the owner estimates his loss at a lakh and a half of rupees.

## NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, APRIL 6.

THE general elections for the Deputies' House in Lisbon have been fixed for the 20th instant, and our politicians are girding their loins for the coming struggle. No doubt, struggle it will really be, since the Lisbon Cabinet have imposed their official candidates upon the three circles in Goa. It was a cynical announcement of the Ministry when they lately promulgated the intimation that electoral liberties will be respected by Government, but the instructions under which the Governor-General is acting appear to have left no discretion to his Excellency, who insists on the election of the official candidates, and is not inclined to any compromise as he was on the last occasion. The two seats of Bardez and Ilhos have remained in Government hands for a quarter of a century, and only the remaining one of Salsette was snatched by a popular candidate, Mr. Christovao Pinto, at the last general election. The party that secured his election is now opposing the Government. Its leader, Mr. J. I. Loyala, the editor of the *India-Portugueza*, has issued a manifesto, convening a meeting of his adherents, to concert measures against Government interference and carry the election of Mr. Pinto, who is now in Portugal. Mr. Loyala attacks furiously the public men of Portugal as wanting in honesty and dignity. No reliance, he says, can be placed on their promises, to the men who govern Portugal, specially in matter of election which is a big farce, and unmitigated scandal. But Mr. Loyala ought to have been the last person to prefer these accusations. His conduct in relation to former general elections, when he supported the Government, does not stand on a higher level than that of the men he assails, and the argument *tu quoque* can be directed against him with as much propriety. The result of the election in Portugal is reported to have been favourable to the Government, and there was no need that there should be such a fight for a single seat of Salsette.

An important question on land tax in connection with the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty is being discussed. When the British Government took under their charge the salt-pans, a contract was made with the proprietors to pay them a certain amount of indemnity, and those who did not agree to let out their salt-pans were allowed to produce salt on payment of regular fees. The Government, which received four lakhs of rupees from the British Government, had no more claim on the land tax, since that lump sum included all claims on land used for producing salt. This view prevailed for several years, but lately the Government have been demanding the tax from the private producers of salt, which is regarded as unfair and illegal. The mixed committee which decided several doubtful points between the British Government and the proprietors of the salt-pans did not authorise the Portuguese Government to levy an additional land tax on the private producers of salt, the imposition of which will be as much illegal as it would be if the salt-pans under the working of the British Government were to bear the land tax.

## THE ACCIDENT TO DR. HUDSON.

THE Amritsar Gymkhana on the 10th inst. was, as telegraphed, fruitful in disasters. In the Pony Chase three of the four riders came to grief, Mr. Pearson broke his collar-bone, but Dr. Hudson, of the 16th Bengal Cavalry, we regret to say, fared even worse. He was riding a notoriously bad mount, well named Impetuous. It was found she could not be kept straight in an ordinary snaffle, so for this race Dr. Hudson had her bitted with a powerful double, with the addition circular cheek-prickers. The last named precautions with a snaffle would have been sufficiently adequate, as however persistent a refuser the mare was she was not quite unmanageable. From the moment of mounting it was apparent that the pony chafed under the restraint of the bridle, and would not go up to it. At the start she held back, and was only set going after the other three ponies had got a field ahead, and then it was seen she was jumping in a very cramped fashion. At the third fence, an ordinary mud bank, Pompey and Little 'Un had fallen from taking off too soon, and shortly after Impetuous came up to this obstacle, and the spring being short she struck the top and fell on her rider, who had also evidently been thrown on his head. The mare was killed on the spot, having broken her neck, while Dr. Hudson was found to be unconscious; and in his then state medical examination could only elicit that he had received severe injury to his head and had a broken collar-bone. The latest account of Dr. Hudson's conditions despatched from Amritsar at noon on Friday was to the effect that he was doing well, but was not out of danger.—*Pioneer.*

## BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A MEETING of the Senate of the Bombay University was held on Monday evening, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding. There was a large attendance of the members of the Senate.

REVISION OF THE ARTS CURRICULUM.

Mr. C. Chambers, speaking to a point of order, said that at the meeting of the Senate held on the 12th September last a proposal which was practically identical to the one which was to be submitted that evening, was brought before the Senate, and was not accepted in the form in which it was placed before the Senate. The present motion seemed like rescinding the resolution which was carried on a former occasion. The Senate would be stultifying itself, by putting an antagonistic resolution on the statute.

The Vice-Chancellor ruled that the motion was strictly in order, even in the light of the resolution to which Mr. Chambers had referred. The present was not the same proposal as was brought before them on the last occasion.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Telang then proposed that as recommended by the Syndicate certain courses be laid down for the examinations at the end of 1st, 2nd, and 4th years of the Arts Course.

Mr. Telang, in support of his proposition, said that he wished to confine himself mainly to how the committee and the Syndicate had carried out the mandate of the Senate as contained in the resolution which the Senate passed on the last occasion. The resolution of the Senate, which was then come to was understood by him and by those who had had to deal with the subject to involve, among other things, the fact that although the period of study at college was to be enhanced from three to four years, that the burden upon the students was not thereby to be increased, but that it was still open to the Syndicate to bring forward a proposal by which although the burden was not increased, it was redistributed in such a form as the Syndicate might deem desirable. Putting that interpretation upon the resolution of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the committee appointed by them for the purpose of considering the details of this scheme, went into the whole matter in order that while the subjects of study were settled in accordance with those principles, which the Syndicate and the committee accepted, the quantity which the students were to go through in all the subjects put together was not to exceed the limits indicated by the Senate's resolution. Looking at the question from that point of view, the committee, and the Syndicate itself, afterwards adopted the scheme which he (Mr. Telang) now asked the Senate to sanction. In the first place it would be seen that the resolution before the Senate involved the same distribution of periods for study for each of the examinations as was contained in the scheme brought before the Senate on a previous occasion. That was practically—not merely practically but absolutely involved in the Senate's resolution on the last occasion, and therefore the distribution of work was made between the first and second year and the third and fourth years together. The speaker having pointed out at some length the differences existing between the two courses, proceeded to say that it would be noticed that the scheme as now placed before the Senate was to a certain extent different from that which was placed before them on a previous occasion, and therefore the point raised by Mr. Chambers as regarded the antagonism of the resolution was not sustainable in any way. As regarded the difference between the two schemes on the subject of the position of the vernaculars, it would be observed that there was more than one amendment, of which notice had been given with reference to the proposal which he then moved. As for himself he said that his opinion upon that subject had not in the slightest degree changed from that which he had expressed on the last occasion. He had a certain amount of sympathy with the amendments, but he might say a word with reference to the amendment, which stood in the notice paper, and which suggested that the whole of the scheme should stand over in order that certain memorials from certain associations relating to the recognition of the vernaculars in the Arts course were printed and circulated. The Senate would do well to consider if they could with propriety put off such an important scheme until the letters and memorials were printed and circulated. He was sure that when the papers were circulated, it was not likely that more than five per cent. of the members of the Senate would care to read and study them. The subject was considered and debated upon on the last occasion at considerable length, and it was likely that the members of the Senate had now made up their minds upon the subject, and they were not likely to be influenced by the memorials referred to in the amendment. He (Mr. Telang) having given an explanation with regard to the amendment which stood in the name of Mr. Apte, concluded by saying that the committee had gone very carefully into the data of the subjects in order to find out whether or not the work to the student would be really about as much as the present work for the degree, and were of opinion, after consulting those who were practically concerned with the academical teacher, that the work would not at all be increased beyond its present limit. (Applause.)

Father Meyer seconded the proposition.

The Vice-Chancellor called upon Dr. Bhalchandra to move his amendment, which was of a most general character, in so far as it asked for an adjournment of the consideration of the question until the memorials received in connection therewith had been printed and circulated.

Dr. Bhalchandra asked to be allowed to withdraw his amendment after what had fallen from the proposer of the original motion.

The amendment was allowed to be withdrawn.

Mr. V. A. Modak then moved the following amendment, of which he had given notice:—"That in each of the three courses in Art, after item II (Classical Language, one paper), the following be inserted:—"III.—Translation and Composition in one of the undermentioned languages, one paper—(*a*) Marathi, (*b*) Gujarati, (*c*) Kanarese, (*d*) Hindustani, (*e*) Sindhi, (*f*) Portuguese. N.B.—An additional English paper containing passages for paraphrase may be substituted for the above in the case of those candidates who cannot take up any of the abovementioned languages."

Mr. Modak said that he would not only confine himself to answering the arguments for omitting the vernacular languages for the proposed courses advanced by the mover of the proposition; but he would also endeavour in the course of his remarks to refer to other arguments advanced outside the walls of the University, and to remove some of the misconceptions which surrounded the subject and the prejudices which made a dispassionate consideration of that subject so different. For that purpose, it would be necessary, however briefly, to refer to the past history of the question. In the pre-university era, the vernaculars always had a place in the collegiate classes and in all collegiate examinations. He had read some of the vernacular compositions of the college students of those days, which were published in the reports of the Board of Education, and he assured the Senate that they were creditable performances. Scholars in those days did not look upon it as a hardship or a burden to be asked to render translations and write compositions in the vernaculars. The vernaculars were then given a place in the course of studies strictly in accordance with the instructions contained in the educational despatch of 1854, on which the system of higher education in this country was based. The despatch laid down the object of higher education to be "the general diffusion of European knowledge." The chief means recommended by the despatch was "a careful cultivation of the English and vernacular languages so as to render the studies of each most available for the purpose." The reason why they attached so much importance to the cultivation of the vernaculars was that "they had always been most sensible of the importance of the use of the languages which alone were understood by the great mass of the population, so that in any general system of education the study of the vernaculars should be assiduously attended to, as any acquaintance with improved European knowledge, which was to be communicated to the great mass of the people could only be conveyed to them through one or other of the vernacular languages." They further added that "as the importance of the vernaculars became more appreciated, the vernacular literature of India would be gradually enriched by translations of European books or by original compositions of men whose minds had been imbued with the spirit of European advancement so that European knowledge might gradually be placed in this manner within the reach of all classes of the people, and that, therefore, they looked to the English language and the vernacular languages of India together as the media for the diffusion of European knowledge." This object thus emphatically declared by the Honourable Court of Directors was entirely lost sight of in the initiation of changes which were introduced in 1864 in the language portion of the University examinations, when the vernaculars were wholly excluded from the Arts curriculum amongst strong protest of such eminent educationists as Dr. Wilson, Dr. Haug, and Mr. (now the Hon. Sir Raymond) West. The reflex effect of classical studies which was expected by the authors of the change to foster the vernacular literature had not been very apparent in the absence of any intellectual familiarity with the vernaculars of their educated men. Sir Raymond West, who was in favour of at least a partial recognition of vernaculars, among other things said, that for many generations the vernaculars must be the only languages known to the masses; and meanwhile all their progress, except in purely material prosperity, must greatly depend on the provision of competent interpreters between them and the higher thoughts contained in the English and classical languages, and that in return for the great blessing of education the graduates and students of the University should qualify themselves to perform the important work in society by which alone the benefit of the English rule would be practically and universally diffused. It was very much to be regretted that, this sound and practical view of the matter did not prevail at the time, and that the compromise then suggested was not accepted. The reform that they wanted to effect now was exactly on the same lines. And what had been the result of the total exclusion of the vernaculars from the curriculum of the University? Of their own literature most of the alumni of their colleges knew next to nothing, and the same remarks hold good with reference to their knowledge of the grammar of their own tongue. The books, periodicals, and newspapers, dealing with the various subjects that engaged the attention of the people, were wanting in the impress of solid culture and refined taste. They neither displayed inventive imagination, mature judgment, sober wisdom, nor careful thought such as could only be expected from men of genuine intellectual culture. The writings are often hasty in their conception, shallow in their substance, impolished in their expression, and vulgar in their sentiments. This was all amply borne out by the annual reports of the Reporter on the Native Press. Sir James Peile, when Director of Public Instruction, endeavouring without success to remedy the evil, said as follows in one of his reports:—"The present vernaculars, better or worse for the changes wrought by time, will be the languages for the people of India a hundred years hence as they are now, and it is futile to imagine that they can be superseded, by the language of fifty thousand Englishmen, who are excluded by native custom from intimacy with the Indian people, and by climate from making India their home. If a vernacular language is capable of improvement by being made the medium (interchangeably with the more perfect languages) of cultivated thought, we are bound in our duty to the people of India to encourage such a use of it." The Bombay Committee of the Education Commission consisting of Mr. Justice Telang, Mr. Lee-Warner, and Mr. Jacob, noticing Sir James Peile's remarks expressed itself as follows:—"This (Sir James Peile's) reproach has not yet been wholly removed, and the causes of it demand the earnest attention of the University and of the Educational Department." In another place the same committee observed: "In the development of a permanent vernacular literature their graduates had hitherto taken but little interest." "But," they added, "it is clear from the evidence before the Commission that many native gentlemen in Bombay, Guzerat, and Maharastra are keenly conscious of the defect and are ready to co-operate with the University and with the Educational Department in any measures that are calculated to remove it." After quoting the opinions of several influential personages of public bodies of this Presidency, Mr. Modak proceeded to observe that for the ultimate good of the masses it was necessary that those who were expected to serve as interpreters of the higher thoughts must be well grounded in the vernaculars, and it seemed that without proper encouragement the study of the vernaculars was apt to be neglected. (Applause.)

Mr. Nana seconded the amendment.

Mr. W. Lee-Warner, in the course of his observations, said that if it was true that India was a poor country, there was no department in which its poverty was more marked than that of its own vernacular literature. He had heard it said that an eminent personage once defended the vernacular literature of India from the attack of poverty by pointing to Sakuntala, and he was quite unable to say which were the best books in the vernaculars with which he had in former days formed some acquaintance. It was undoubtedly one of the greatest objects of the education which it was the duty of that University to try to promote and extend in India, that it should reach to a far wider circle than that which was called the educated people of India. He would support Mr. Modak's amendment, and even if it were not carried, it would be a good thing if it went outside these walls that there were many of them who were an

Scholarship, and that the following regulations be passed with regard to it :—

1. The scholarship shall be awarded to graduates of the Bombay University, the award being made by the Syndicate on the basis of the whole University career of the applicants, as shown in the results of all the University examinations which they have passed.

2. Applications for the scholarship must be forwarded to the Registrar, so as to reach him not later than the third Monday in June of the year in which the scholarship is at the disposal of the University. The scholarship, when available, will be announced for competition at least two months before the last day for sending in applications.

THE GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP.

Principal Wordsworth proposed, and Professor Forrest seconded, and it was carried that the Gilchrist trustees, having announced their intention of placing at the disposal of the Indian Universities, a scholarship of the annual value of £200 and tenable for three years, the Senate empower the Syndicate to carry out the provisions of the Gilchrist Trust, so far as they affect the Bombay University, in the manner suggested by the trustees, viz., that the scholarship be awarded on the basis of the degree examinations of the three preceding years.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW EX-OFFICIO FELLOWS.

It was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, seconded by Mr. Bhalchundra, and carried, that, as recommended by the Syndicate, His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir George Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief, be appointed to the Faculty of Civil Engineering, and the Honourable Mr. Charles Bradley Pritchard, C.S.I., to the Faculty of Arts.

RECOGNITION OF THE BARODA COLLEGE.

The Senate next considered an application from the Dewan to H. H. the Gaikwar of Baroda for the recognition of the Baroda College in the Faculty of Engineering for the purposes of the diploma in agriculture.

On the motion of Professor Steele, seconded by Dr. Bhalchundra, the college was recognized, as applied for, from the beginning of the present term.

WITHDRAWAL OF RECOGNITION GRANTED TO THE AHMEDNUGGAR COLLEGE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Telang proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the recognition in the Faculty of Arts granted to the Ahmednugger College, for the purposes of the Previous Examination, be withdrawn, as the college class had been discontinued. He said that the matter came before the Senate about three years ago, when the college was first affiliated to the University. A high school kept by one of the missionary societies at Ahmednugger, had a college class added to it, and it was recognized by the University. Last year, when the Registrar of the University communicated with the authorities of the college, asking them to send the usual statement, to be incorporated in the calendar, they wrote to him to say that their college class had ceased, and that, therefore, they had no statement to send up in the usual way. The Syndicate, upon the information received, considered what course the University should take in reference to it. The rule in relation to the recognition was to the effect that an institution having once been recognized in any faculty by the University, it could not prevent the Senate withdrawing their recognition in the event of the institution changing its course of instruction or ceasing to educate according to the University standard. The Syndicate, under the circumstances, were of opinion that it was desirable not to let the recognition continue with liberty to the college authorities to appoint whatever staff they pleased, and then recommence at their own pleasure to teach the students up to the University standard; and that the recognition should be withdrawn, so that the authorities desiring again to re-establish the college, would have once more to come to the University for affiliation. That was the view which commended itself to the Syndicate, and he (Mr. Telang) hoped that the same would be the view of the Senate. It appeared from the beginning that this was not an institution of much vitality.

Professor Forrest hoped that this would be a lesson to the University to be slow in recognizing such colleges. Mr. Telang himself had admitted that they did not know what vitality the college had when the application for affiliation was made to the University. He (Professor Forrest) was strongly of opinion that the Syndicate ought to have inquired into the matter at that time. He was very much opposed to the idea of affiliating the college. The lesson they had learnt ought to make them careful before they recognized any small college.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

The Vice-chancellor informed the members of the Senate that the Syndicate had received a communication from the Bombay Government, intimating that the draft bill had been forwarded to the Supreme Government. With regard to the resolution which had just been passed on the subject of the Arts course, the Vice-chancellor intimated to the Senate that it was the intention of the Syndicate to give immediate attention to the filling in of the scheme, so that at an early meeting, detailed regulations could be laid before them for adoption.

The senate was then dissolved.

## A MAHOMEDAN SCHOOL IN JUNAGADH.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—His Highness the Nawab Saheb, accompanied by H. E. Vazier Saheb Sheikh Mahomed Bahaud-dinbhai and suite, who are now at Verawal, paid a visit on the 9th instant to the Madressa established there by Sheth Alli Isak Jhaveri, of Verawal, at his own expense for the education of Mahomedan children. The generous Sheth has declared the institution public property. After his Highness the Nawab Saheb had taken his seat, the proceedings were commenced by Munshi Kherat Alli Khan Baugas (his Highness's late tutor) making a short speech in the Urdu language, in which he explained the cause of his Highness's visit, praised the liberality of the Jhaveri Sheth who had presented the institution to the Mahomedan public with a view to promote their education, and concluded by notifying that his Highness the Nawab Saheb was pleased to grant a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the maintenance of the institution. This information was received with loud cheers, and at the request of the Jhaveri Sheths Munshi Kherat Allikhan expressed their best thanks to his Highness for his kindness in being present on the occasion, and granting such a liberal donation for the furtherance of the cause of education among their religious brethren. His Highness then presented the members of the Jhaveri family and the Molvi Saheb of the Madressa with suitable dresses of honour and distributed a "Palang posh" and a cap to each of the 400 Mahomedan students studying at the Madressa, this being a gift from the funds of the institution. The Molvi teachers were likewise presented some with dresses and some with cash, sweetmeats were then distributed among the students on behalf of his Highness. This being over the meeting dispersed after the customary distribution of *pan supari*. His Highness then visited all the different parts of the Madressa building, and expressed his desire to grant 6,000 korees for the restoration of the Musjid near the Delhi Gates. This was received with great satisfaction by the Mussulmans. His Highness and party, after the usual prayer, left the buildings amidst loud cheers and the blessings of those assembled.

## THE NEW MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT.

The *Kaiser-I-Hind* congratulates Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban on being elected Chairman of the Corporation. Considering the arduous duties which the "speaker" of our local parliament has to discharge and the numberless points of order and legal intricacies that have to be decided as they crop up, and considering also the nature of the business generally transacted by so important a Corporation as that of Bombay, it is highly necessary that extreme caution and judgment should be exercised in the selection of the President. We are not one of those who lock with favour on the annual change of a President. A combination of talents and qualifications are necessary if the President is really to rule the Corporation with dignity and command its respect and confidence. There are hardly a dozen such members in that body, but it would be invidious to name them. Be that as it may, our opinion is that when you have found a President of the right stamp, keep him there so long as you like him. Or at any rate let him retire triennially. Let his official existence be made coterminous with the existence of the Corporation. It will be an evil day for the Corporation when any member who can successfully canvas votes may get himself elected President or member of the Standing Committee, defeating members of known ability and vast usefulness. At any rate, it is to be hoped for the well-being and dignity of the Corporation that its Presidentship will be jealously watched and guarded.

As to Mr. Murzban there can be no two opinions that he will acquit himself in the discharge of his new office with credit to himself and honour to the Corporation.

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## THE NATIVE PRESS.

### LORD HARRIS.

THE *Rast Goftar* says:—Lord Harris's popularity is not confined within the narrow circle of his neighbours and political partisans, and the accounts we have read of the greetings which have been showered upon him lead us to believe that the popularity is not, in all probability, the outcome of the superficialities of an outwardly pleasing nature, but is the result of qualities which form an essential part of his constitution and character. . . . . Lord Harris was, of course, much better acquainted with another want, as it is of an imperial character, to which reference was very properly made in the address, namely the defences of Bombay. The armament for these defences has not yet been brought up to the level of modern requirements. But the strictures of the Duke of Connaught at the Yacht Club dinner on the delay in the supply of guns and other equipments for our safety seem to have had the desired effect at head-quarters.

The *Kaiser-I-Hind* remarks:—In true oriental fashion has Bombay made her *poojah* to the rising and the setting sun. Lord Reay ought to be more than gratified with the halo of glory which encircled him on the occasion of his retirement from the Governorship of this Presidency—a halo as radiant and rainbow-coloured as is to be seen on the Indian horizon at the setting of the sun on a summer day. While Lord Harris cannot but be highly pleased with the reception given him at the Bunder on Thursday last amidst all the pomp and pageantry of State and the applauses of a people whose city he justly praised for her proud position among the great cities of the world.

The *Gujerati* discourses:—We hope Lord Harris joins his new sphere of duty with a perfectly open mind and with such eminent colleagues like Sir Raymond West and the Hon. Mr. Moore to advise his Lordship, there should arise no ground for dissatisfaction among the people. It is to be regretted that Governors and Viceroys have to retire just at the time when their knowledge has been ripened by increased experience of the people and their wants. In some instances this compulsory retirement inflicts a grievous loss on the country. But, on the other hand, there is the advantage flowing from having a fresh ruler with a fresh desire to leave his mark upon the administration by carrying out reforms in certain directions according to his views and tastes.

The *Native Opinion* has it:—To his accumulated heritage of Indian experience Lord Harris adds his own as Under-Secretary at the India Office in London, and with a good start in the gubernatorial harness provided for by the retiring Governor in the thorough efficiency which the several administrative departments have reached. Lord Harris may launch himself on his gubernatorial career in the high hope of ultimate success, and of the natural reward ever attendant upon every successful administration. His anxiety to learn and study every shade of opinion as shown before his departure for this country, and the consultations he had had with men who had known India by personal experience, shows the possession of an inquisitive mind, not easily satisfied with a fair exterior that often conceals from the outside public a diseased state of things,

### LORD REAY.

The *Gujerati* thinks:—The speeches delivered at the large public meeting held at the Town Hall to commemorate Lord Reay's distinguished services were all conceived in a tone of moderation and supply a convincing answer to the strictures of the malevolent critics on his administration. These were very cleverly hit off in a few words by Mr. Geary, and we can well understand the uncomfortable position in which they must have found themselves after a perusal of the several speeches. . . . . On the whole if the gratitude and contentment of the people ruled over is the final criterion of successful administration, Lord Reay has more than honourably stood the test, and he can with legitimate pride point to the statue decreed to him by the unanimous vote of the people as a proof of loving respect and admiration in which he is held by them.

The *Kaiser-I-Hind* opines:—In the land of the brown heath and shaggy wood, the Chief of the clan of Mackay and his amiable consort are not the personages to let the flame, so brightly kindled here on the eve of their retirement, to flicker and die. We think there will be no two opinions that next to the address given by the Corporation to Lord Reay, that by the Bombay Presidency Association is the most weighty, as it is the most interesting and instructive. It goes without saying that Lord Reay's reply was equally refreshing and sympathetic in its tone.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—The population of Bombay is varied, comprising many castes and nationalities; and the needs of one class may not be the needs of another class. Still, how far the ex-Governor tried to rule the country with strict impartiality and righteousness may be gauged from the earnestness which characterised the demonstration of love and esteem of the speakers, representative of all the different classes of Bombay. The distribution of public partronage during his administration was in accordance with a strict regard to the equitable advancement of the interests of the diversified community of this Presidency, and his nominations whether to the Legislative Council or places of honour and responsibility were so fair and discriminating that, as Mr. Budrudin Tyabji observed, if the people had these nominations in their own hands they could not have made them so well. It is hard to sympathise with the cry of those who urge that the educational policy of the late administration was far from satisfactory. Though his Excellency had to struggle against financial tightness, he always strove to place the public instruction on a sounder and more healthy footing, and especially for his statesman-like sagacity to promote technical education, a much needed departure from the one-sided system of education of the country, the people will, as time passes on, feel ever grateful to the ex-Governor. Lord Reay was a well-wisher and true adviser of the Native Princes and invariably upheld their dignity; but he fearlessly did away with maladministration where he saw that the Native ruler disregarded the interests of the people, thus giving fresh proofs of his broad-mindedness to rule on the utilitarian principle of the greatest good of the greatest number.

The *Mahratta* says:—The *Bombay Gazette*, in its issue of Monday last, gives a remarkably able and succinct review of Lord Reay's career as Governor of Bombay. It has been written with characteristic sobriety, combined with singular impartiality. The writer justly remarks that such a review is less needed to vindicate the policy of Lord Reay than to vindicate the claims of respectable and fair journalism. Indeed Anglo-Indian critics at a distance as well as nearer at home have taken such a decidedly one-sided and haphazard view of the remarkable *regime* that has just come to a close, that people had begun to doubt whether the Anglo-Indian Press was at all capable of rising above petty prejudices and of proving itself anything more than a mere mouthpiece of discontented officialdom. The *Bombay Gazette* has, however, come in time to the rescue of its brethren, and by its singularly impartial attitude has redeemed them from the imputation which they seemed to court with apparent pride. The able review derives its special value from the fact that no attempt whatever has been made therein to gloss over defects either small or glaring. All will readily agree with the writer in the remark that those who presume to pass judgment upon the late administration, whether favourable or adverse, ought to judge of it as a whole, and not base their condemnation on isolated episodes. Judged by that standard the recent *regime* will not only not fail to stand the test, but will occupy a conspicuous place in the annals of the Presidency, and will prove its claim to an equal rank with the beneficent career of Grant and Elphinstone.

## A REINSTATED MAMLATDAR.

The *Mahratta* says:—We are glad to learn that the Government of India having reconsidered the case of Mr. Yeshvant Ballal Tambe, a dismissed Mamlatdar, have ordered that he should be reinstated. He is not to be appointed to the Kopergaon Taluka however. Although we think the condition an unnecessary and useless one, yet it is not a hard one; and we congratulate Mr. Tambe on getting justice at last. Our readers will remember that we had pointed out the injustice of the first order of Government in his case. The Government of India had in that very order held out a hope that they would be prepared to reconsider the case if a further recommendation went from the Bombay Government. This they have done fortunately for Mr. Tambe and we thank Government for this. We also hope that the Secretary of State will reconsider his orders in regard to the incriminated officials in the light of the strong protests sent by some of the Bombay Civil Servants, and will instruct the Bombay Government to reinstate all the dismissed officers in their former places. Their present position is as unjust to them as it is discreditable to Government and unsatisfactory to the public.

INTELLIGENCE from Honolulu, received at San Francisco, states that Sister Rose Gertrude will not become an exile in the leper settlement at Molokai, it being in charge of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, who are supported by the Hawaiian Government. Sister Rose Gertrude, however, belongs to the Dominican Sisters, and cannot be admitted. She is now at Kalili, the receiving station for lepers or supposed lepers.

## THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE *Débats* publishes the following telegram from Nancy, dated March 21:—"It is announced that the 145th Regiment of the Line, now at Maubeuge, the 160th Regiment, now at Perpignan, and the 25th Regiment of Artillery, now at Chalons, are about to be transferred to Toul, which would thus possess a complete division. The construction of a narrow gauge railway is being actively pushed on by the Artillery. The *France* has a more detailed statement on the subject:—"The 145th and 160th Regiments will arrive at Toul on May 1. They will be housed in the huts constructed to the west of the citadel under the guns of the fort of Ecrouves. The garrison of Toul will then consist of the 145th, 146th, 156th, and 160th Regiments, the central positions of the 26th and 68th Regiments, and the 6th battalion of Fortress Artillery." In the *Republique Francaise* General Tricoche advocates the creation of a new Army Corps on the north-eastern frontier. To use the General's own words, "Nothing should be neglected to provide for the safety of our frontier at the very outset of hostilities."

EVENTS IN THE EAST.

It is noted in diplomatic circles at Vienna, says a correspondent, that while public attention is exclusively devoted to Berlin, on account of the interesting events in that city what is going on in the Balkan countries is being ignored, though the events there may prove to be very serious. The Ministerial crisis in Servia deserves to be regarded with interest. It is now reported that either the President of the Skuptschina, M. Patchitch, or else M. Taushanovitch, is to be the President of the new Cabinet, and M. Jovan Cjaja, Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Patchitch, who was condemned to death for high treason by King Milan not so long ago, lived as an exile in Bulgaria, and has now made his peace with the Czar by showing repentance for his Radical tendencies. He returns from St. Petersburg so heavily laden with honours and distinctions that if he really becomes the leader of the new Cabinet he will, no doubt, govern in Russia's interests. As to M. Jovan Cjaja, he is notoriously Austria's bitterest enemy, being a Dalmatian by birth, who entered the Servian service only because he was obliged to leave his country. His only claim to the notice of the present *regime* in Servia is his professed hatred of Austria.

SERVIA AND BULGARIA.

The strained relations between Servia and Bulgaria (wrote the *Daily News* correspondent on Sunday night, 22nd ultimo) are entering into an acute phase on account of the offensive attitude of the Servian Government and press. It will be remembered that the Bulgarian agent in Belgrade gave passports to such of the boys in the Saint Sava College as chose to travel to Sofia, whereupon the Servian Government demanded explanations. The official Belgrade paper published the excuses offered by M. Mintchovitch, the Bulgarian agent, which were deemed satisfactory, though subsequently the Bulgarian Government declared that the excuses had in reality never been offered, as they had not been deemed necessary. The affair seemed at an end and forgotten when suddenly the Servian Government demanded in most decided terms the recall of the agent. The Bulgarian Government is, however, not disposed to comply with this demand, and the semi-official papers declare that Bulgaria will not retract even if Servia should show a disposition to fight out the affair with other weapons than diplomatic ones. It is impossible to foresee what may arise out of the difficulty. The Bulgarian agent receives threatening letters every day, and has not left his house for three days because he is certain to be insulted if he shows himself.

A later telegram from Sofia, however, says:—As the main point in dispute in connection with the Macedonian students' question is, after all, merely a matter of sentiment, the Bulgarian Government has decided not to quibble about trifles. M. Mintchovitch, its representative at Belgrade, will, therefore, be transferred to another post, on condition that Servia also sends a duly-qualified representative of equal rank to Sofia.

The semi-official *Svoboda* has published a violent article on this affair, in which the Servians are defied and derided as "the runaways of Slivnitza." This article, like many others which have lately appeared in the semi-official Bulgarian press, might well have been left unwritten.

SERVIA.

A band of Servians, armed with the rifle which has lately been given to the militia, crossed the Bosnian frontier on March 15, and tried to seize upon the village of Granje. They were repulsed by the Austrian gendarmerie after a sharp engagement, in which there were several killed on both sides. The Austrian authorities do not wish to make much of this affair, says the *Times* correspondent at Vienna, and will readily accept the explanation of the Servian Government that the band was composed of *heyduks*, or brigands; but they were, in truth, Servian militiamen, and their raid must be regarded as the first organised attempt of the party of action Servia to promote risings in Bosnia.

M. Patchitch is the chief of the party of action. His friends have induced him to forego his purpose of getting himself appointed as Minister to St. Petersburg, and are endeavouring to obtain for him the Premiership in the forthcoming Radical Cabinet. The Regents strongly object to this scheme, for not only has M. Patchitch deplorable antecedents, but ever since the time when he was outlawed as a revolutionists, there is good reason to believe that he has plotted against King Milan's life, and has promoted brigandage for political purposes. There is every reason to fear that if he became head of the Ministry he would quickly cause trouble between Servia and Bulgaria, and dangerously embroil Servia's relations with Austria-Hungary. Meanwhile the present Radical Cabinet seems quite incompetent to maintain order.

BULGARIA.

A *Times* telegram from Vienna (March 23) states:—Two members of M. Stambouloff's Cabinet, M. Stransky and M. Gontcheff, offered their resignations a few days ago, but they have been induced to remain in office for the present. Major Panitza's trial has again been postponed, and it would not be surprising if it were adjourned until after the general election. The delay is officially attributed to the fact that new arrests have been made; but Major Panitza's friends assert that the Government is in a dilemma through having been unable to collect sufficient evidence against him.

A Reuter despatch from Sofia (March 26) says:—Major Panitza, who has hitherto preserved silence in reference to the charges brought against him in connection with the recently-discovered conspiracy, has now made before the Commission of Inquiry a complete confession as to the object of the plot, which he said was to bring about a reconciliation between Bulgaria and Russia. Nothing is yet known as to the date of the trial of the prisoners.

CRETE.

The *Times* correspondent from Constantinople, March 23, says:—Notwithstanding the unfavourable reports scattered abroad as authentic in regard to Crete, from both Cretans and Greeks, the intelligence received here, both in official and private circles, points to a decided return of tranquillity and better prospects of order in the villages of the island. While foreign intervention has again come to disturb public feeling and foment rebellion and civil strife, the relations between Athens and Constantinople would appear, at the same time, to be resuming their former condition of friendly understanding and good-will.

According to a telegram from Canea (March 22) differences of a serious character have arisen between Chakir Pasha and the court-martial. Notwithstanding the indulgent disposition shown by the Ottoman Government towards the Cretans in order to facilitate the return of refugees, the court-martial passed sentence of imprisonment upon ten Cretans, of whom three are at present here and the other seven at Athens. Chakir Pasha, realising the effect that would be produced by such a sentence, expressed the desire that the court-martial should withdraw it, and on meeting with a refusal, telegraphed to the Ottoman Government requesting that the sentence should be quashed.

THE new system of military accounts is anything but a blessing to officers going home. The *Pioneer* hears that the Bombay Paymaster's Office was recently besieged by a number of officers from up-country who had been unable to obtain a last pay certificate before leaving their station. The system, or rather want of system, at present is that when an officer is going home he applies to the local treasury officer for a last pay certificate. This is then sent to the Pay Examiner in Calcutta, who, on this first certificate, issues a second. This is then taken down to Bombay and presented to the Presidency Paymaster, who issues a third last pay certificate for presentation in London. Thus before an officer can leave India he has to obtain three last pay certificates, and if the date is early in the month—and in April holidays intervene—it becomes an impossibility to obtain one. Our contemporary understands that a large number of officers have been most seriously inconvenienced, and that a representation is to be made on the subject to Government.

## THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

MR. BRADLAUGH, M. P., contributes to the *New Review* an article on the Congress. He writes:—

WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT DEMANDS.

For many weeks prior to the assembly, on December 26th, of the great Congress at Bombay, failure was freely prophesied for it by almost the whole English Press, and especially by the *Times*. The tone of the chief opponents of the Congress movement is now considerably modified. In the *Calcutta Review* of January of the present year Mr. H. D. Phillips, its former editor, a gentleman holding the high office of Under-Secretary to the Bengal Government, speaking of the Consultative Council proposed by Earl Grey in 1861, says: "The existing Congress, though not recognised by law, is a Council of this character. Their opinions and resolutions are forwarded to and considered by the Government of India." It will gratify the active members and earnest supporters of the Congress to read this from the pen of a member of the Bengal Government. A cautiously written paper, occupying several columns of the *Times* of January 22nd, fully admits that the recent Congress was a numerical success. Nor is this point open to any doubt. A huge building had to be temporarily erected to hold the 6,000 persons, delegates and visitors, who took part in the proceedings—2,063 delegates were present at the opening of the Congress, others arrived at later stages, and I have not yet the exact total. The attendance and conduct of the delegates were admirable, and the Congress building was densely crowded by an earnest and attentive assemblage throughout the whole of the three days' deliberations. The numerous expressions of loyalty to British rule were distinct and were enthusiastically acclaimed; the debates were orderly, the resolutions temperate, the speeches moderate, though often exceedingly eloquent, and, with very slight exception, English was the only language used. This is the more remarkable because delegates were present from extreme distances and from almost every point of the compass. That these delegates could speak fluently, and that the whole audience of 6,000 Indian gentlemen could understand perfectly the tongue of the Paramount Power, evidenced how much western education had prevailed amongst these Asiatics during the past thirty years. It is said, in depreciation of the Congress movement, that it is only a movement of the educated Indians; but—if this be conceded, and on the part of the friends of the Congress movement it may well be matter of boast—as it is clear that several millions of persons took part in the election of the Congress delegates, it is also clear that the educated Indians spread throughout the Indian Empire are numerous enough to be at least entitled to careful attention from their European rules and fellow subjects. Undoubtedly education in English methods and in the English language has much to do with the origin and development of this Congress movement, which seeks to supplant—and I believe will supplant—by open, organised, and constitutional agitation for the Parliamentary removal of the causes of discontent—the old methods of violent expression of disaffection. One effect of the higher and differing education has been to develop aspirations and fitness for participating in the work of government. In its present shape the Congress movement is very young, though many of its demands have been, from time to time during the past decade, more or less distinctly formulated by individual reformers.

The first Indian National Congress assembled in Bombay in December, 1885, and was attended by 72 delegates—a less number than the "Subjects Committee" chosen at the present Congress. The following year, at Calcutta, 400 delegates were present. In 1887, at Madras, the number of delegates had increased to 607. This number was more than double at the Allahabad Congress of 1888, and more than trebled at the grand gathering just held at Byculla Congress Camp, Bombay. Sir Richard Garth, late Chief Justice of Bengal, writing two years ago, said: "Whatever may be said to the contrary, it is undoubtedly the fact that the gentlemen who attended these Congresses are for the most part in high social position, and the recognised leaders of native thought and opinion." There is no pretence for urging that the gathering at Bombay showed any falling off in the quality of the delegates. It is objected that the Congress is a Hindoo movement. This is only true in so far as it means that the majority of the delegates are Hindoos, and this is so because the majority of the population of India is Hindoo. The *Times* urges that only a few Mohammedan delegates appeared at the Congress. I reply that in this Indian people's informal Parliament I saw more Mohammedans present than the Conservative leader will muster of Conservatives in the British House of Commons during any portion of this Session. As a rule, it is true that the Mohammedan in our Asiatic Empire has taken comparatively small part in mercantile pursuits, in manufacturing enterprise, or in wide educational effort. A few years ago the leading Mohammedan in Calcutta lamented the "backwardness" of his co-religionists "in conforming to the requirements of the times, and thus remaining behind in the race of competition with other nations. There are, of course, brilliant exceptions, and such exceptions are increasing and must increase, as Western education gradually influences the millions of Mussulmans and Hindoos, living side by side under a rule which is that of neither. But it is hardly fair to condemn the Indian Congress movement because the bulk of the Mussulmans do not take active part in it; they have, in the majority of cases, equally abstained from movements clearly beneficial to themselves. Sir W. W. Hunter writes: "We open our schools to all our Indian subjects of whatever creed or birth. The Hindoos, with their practical genius for adapting themselves to the facts around them, have prospered by a frank acceptance of this system of education. But the upper classes of the Mohammedans, with their pride of race and disdainful creed, have stood aloof, and so fail to qualify themselves for the administration of a country which not long ago they ruled." Then it is said that the Parsees stand aloof. Curiously enough my very first impression at the Apollo Bunder was that of the large number of Parsee head-dresses; the wearers prominent and active in the welcoming crowd. It should be remembered that the Parsees altogether only number some 85,000, in British India, out of a population of 210,000,000, yet the chairman of the Reception Committee, the Hon. P. Mehta, was a Parsee; several members of that committee were Parsees; the intelligent and able secretary of the local congress committee was a Parsee, and 25 Parsee delegates attended the Congress. But it is said the wealthiest Parsees do not attend the Congress. And I answered that I never heard of the governor of the Bank of England, or of the chairman of the London and Westminster Bank, specially identifying himself with the London Reform League twenty three years ago, and yet its chief demands are now the law of the land.

"The present constitution of Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils is defective," writes the *Times*. It is an open secret that more than one Viceroy and several of India's ablest and highest English officials have recognised these defects. The Congress respectfully, but most earnestly, asked the British Parliament to aid in applying early remedy, and this only to a very limited extent. It is asked that the number of members of the various Councils be increased so that there may be one member to each million of the population, and that at least half may be elected by ballot by an electoral body chosen on a restricted suffrage. There is no claim on the part of the Congress for direct election by the people. The Congress proposal fixes as qualification for the voter who is to elect the electoral bodies by whom the Members of the Councils are ultimately to be elected, that he shall "pay revenue or rent to Government or some superior landholder of not less than Rs. 50 per annum, joint family arrangement; or to pay direct taxes, Imperial, provincial, or municipal, of not less than Rs. 10 per annum; or to have an income of not less than Rs. 150 per annum; or be a member of some local or municipal board; or be a graduate of some university." The voter is disqualified if he be an uncertificated bankrupt or insolvent, or has been convicted during the previous ten years of a non-bailable offence. The electoral representatives are to be at the rate of 12 per 1,000,000. The person qualified to be chosen as member of the electoral body is to be resident in the electoral district; is to have a property qualification of Rs. 1,200 per annum, with disqualifications as before, and it is the electoral body composed of these representatives which is to elect the members of the Imperial and Legislative Councils. In face of this it is gravely urged by the *Times* that the Congress proposes to give the suffrage to everyone including "the hill tribes, 12,000,000 in number, who live on roots, worship demons, and in their present state of development are much nearer to savages than they are to civilised men"!!! In his place in the House of Commons, last year, Sir R. Temple said: "I have long thought that elective members might be substituted for appointed members on the various Legislative Councils," adding, that he would himself "be prepared to bring forward a moderate and practical scheme to give effect to that principle."

The Congress asks that the members of the Council shall not, on matters of finance or domestic questions, be as dumb dogs; that there shall be the right of interpellation. The *Times* concedes that the Councils might be safely increased in numbers, and it has been credibly alleged that this, too, is the view of the Marquis of Dufferin, a view which that Viceroy is said to have officially recommended to Lord Cross. The *Times* admits that "there is no sound political objection to the extension of the power of interpellation and discussion to financial or indeed to all domestic questions as distinguished from foreign affairs."

On these very proposals Sir Richard Garth declares that if the enlargement of the Councils and the concession of the right of interpellation and calling for the production of papers and accounts be granted by Parliament, he most firmly believes "that they would not only assure to England the gratitude and confidence of the Indian people, but that they would add materially to the strength and popularity of the government, and would be the means of supplying both to the Secretary of State and to the House of Commons a vast deal of valuable information which cannot possibly be obtained under the present system." This declaration from an Indian judge of highest rank, and strongly conservative, is surely valuable testimony in favour of the Congress proposals. Ten years ago Sir W. W. Hunter pointed out that the programme of reform of the British-Indian association asked "for a more independent share in the Legislative Councils of India" and that eminent Anglo-Indian added: "It is certain that at no distant date such a share must be conceded to the Indian people." This concession is now sought in moderate language and in a conciliatory spirit.

The Bombay Congress has asked me, and I have undertaken, to embody so much of its proposals in a Bill on which the judgment of the House of Commons will be sought in the present Session. Mr. Phillips, in the *Calcutta Review*, declares that the Bill—of which I had forwarded a draft to India for criticism—"goes too far," and adds:

"If Legislative Councils are to be expanded, and the principle of representation introduced, such alterations should be made tentatively and hedged round with safeguards. The passing of Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill as it stands would be the insertion, nos of the thin end, but of the thick end of the wedge; it would not be the capture of some subsidiary outwork, but the surrender of the main fortress itself. If the Legislative Councils go, all else must rapidly follow."

The promoters of the Bill think that the measure is sufficiently hedged round, and they even fear that many Radicals will think its proposals much too limited. If, however, any additional or other safeguards will ensure the general acceptance of the proposed expansion of the Legislative Councils and the adoption of the principle of representation, there will be no hesitation on the part of those in charge of the measure, in giving the fullest and most favourable consideration to any amendments intended to secure such a result.

In a paper prepared last year by Mr. W. Digby, the following effective comparison, which I venture to quote in its entirety, is made of the Congress proposals of 1888, and of the views attributed to Lord Dufferin:—

| *The Congress Proposals.* | *Lord Dufferin's Alleged Recommendations.* |
|---|---|
| SUPREME COUNCIL. | SUPREME COUNCIL. |
| 1. Larger number of members. | 1. ..... |
| 2. To be partially elective. | 2. No election; nomination to remain. |
| 3. Members to have the right of interpellation. | 3. Interpellation on current domestic matters, as distinguished from Imperial. |
| 4. The Budget every year to be submitted for discussion. | 4. Budget to be submitted every year, whether new taxation is imposed or not. |
| 5. Veto in the hands of the Viceroy, subject to appeal to the House of Commons. | 5. Veto, without qualification, save as at present. |
| PROVINCIAL COUNCILS. | PROVINCIAL COUNCILS. |
| 1. Larger number of members. | 1. Councils to be enlarged. |
| 2. Moiety of members to be elected. | 2. Nominated members to outnumber elected—by how many not stated. |
| 3. Members to have the right of interpellation. | 3. Right of questioning to be granted. |
| 4. All Financial proposals to be submitted. | 4. Financial proposals of all kinds to be discussed. |
| 5. Veto, with right of appeal to Viceroy or House of Commons. | 5. Governor to be empowered to overrule Council—subject to what restrictions does not appear. |

And Mr. Digby adds: "If the information concerning Lord Dufferin's views is as trustworthy as there is reason to believe it is, the moderation and fairness of the Congress, its aims and its objects, stand self-confessed."

At everyone of the five Congresses claim has been made for "the urgent necessity of the complete separation of executive and judicial functions, so that in no case shall the two functions be combined in the same officer." On this head Sir Richard Garth is so explicit that I give his words without comment:—

"Imagine an active young magistrate, having heard of some daring robbery which has alarmed the neighbourhood, taking counsel, in the first place, with the heads of the police, with the view of discovering the offender. After two or three vain attempts he succeeds at last, as he firmly believes, in finding the right man; and he then, still in concert with the police, suggests inquiries, receives information, and hunts up evidence (through their agency), for the purpose of bringing home the charge to the suspected person.

"Having thus done his duty very zealously in the first stage of the case, he next proceeds to enquire, as a magistrate, whether the evidence which he himself has collected is sufficient to justify a committal; and having come to the conclusion, not unnaturally, that it is, he afterwards, upon the same evidence, tries the prisoner in his judicial capacity, without the assistance of a jury, and convicts him.

"However monstrous this may appear to an English public, the picture which I have presented is by no means overdrawn." To this pregnant passage I will only add this further testimony from the *Times*: "In theory all Englishmen agree with Montesquieu, who long ago laid down that 'there is no liberty if the judicial power be not separated from the legislative and the executive.' A system which clothes a revenue collector with the duties of a first-class magistrate certainly requires amendment."

As Sir John Gorst in his reply on the Budget debate, August 27th, stated, that at the beginning of last year another Viceroy, Lord Lansdowne, had also expressed himself "in favour of enlarging the number of provincial Councils, and giving them increased functions including the right, under certain restrictions, to question members of the executive Government on public matters, and also the right of discussing the annual financial proposals," and as Sir John Gorst added "that the Secretary of State generally concurred in this view," either the Government ought to bring in and press a Bill of their own, or should regard with favour so much of the Congress proposals as are submitted in the Bill I introduce. The Bill, however, only touches a small part of the programme as set forth in the various Congress resolutions. The necessary limits of this review will only permit me to hurriedly outline these in the present paper.

There are several points of reaffirmed Congress claims which it is probably only necessary to mention, and which, in view of the exigencies of space, need no supporting argument here, as (1), the extension of the jury system to parts of the country where it is not now in force; (2), the abolition of the power given to the high Courts of setting aside an acquittal; that accused persons in serious cases shall have the (3), right to be tried at sessions instead of by a single Magistrate. The resolutions in favour of sobriety have already received overwhelming endorsement in the House of Commons. The resolution asking that the House of Commons will restore the right—which existed before the new rules and which was taken away unintentionally—of raising questions of Indian grievance, with the speaker in the chair, on the Budget statement, and of discussing the Indian Budget before the wearied House empties for the holidays, is self-affirmed, and has been supported by Conservative as well as by Radical members. Nor do I think there is much necessity for lengthy discussions in these pages of the repeated declarations of the several Indian Congresses that the existing system of police administration is unsatisfactory and ought to be reformed. This is one of the matters which would be best dealt with after careful Parliamentary inquiry—an inquiry solemnly promised but hitherto evaded. The resolutions in favour of economy in the various public departments, and of reduction in the military expenditure, will meet with approval from all classes of reformers; and politicians of all parties will concur in the expression of the opinion that "it is impolitic on the part of the British Government to maintain any hindrances whatever to the consumption of silver for manufacturing purposes." The duties on gold and silver realise very little, annoy very much, and, taken with the regulations as to hall-marking, are practically prohibitive of the importation into England of some of the very beautiful Indian silverware, and thus hinders skilled artisan work in a country where all kinds of manufacture need special encouragement. The resolutions asking for the establishment of military colleges in India at which natives may be trained for a military career, and for the authorisation of native volunteering, are accompanied by earnest expressions of loyalty to British rule which at least require that the appeal should be met in a friendly spirit, whilst the protest against the present administration of the Arms Act brings to notice the powerlessnes under present conditions of the natives to protect themselves, even where wild animals habitually destroy human life, devour the cattle, and devastate the crops. Even the *Times* admits that "in the opinion of many people this grievance is well founded."

A resolution which is not free from difficulty is that which asks that the Government be urged "to take early action with a view to the permanent settlement of the land revenue, at any rate, in all fully populated and well cultivated tracts of country. The land revenue system, which varies considerably in different parts of India, is described in all its complexity by Sir W. W. Hunter in his volume, *The Indian Empire*. Of the Punjab, a recent writer says that the "whole position is unsound and humiliating," and this writer, Mr. S. S. Thorburn, eminent in the Bengal Civil Service, declares of the Mussulman half of the Punjab "that without some radical changes in the substantive civil law and its mode of administration and, for certain districts, in the revenue system, the impatience which now finds expression in the occasional murder, maltreatment, or plundering of an obnoxious money-lender, or in resistance to the attachment of cattle or grain or other necessaries of life, will soon grow into widespread disaffection." These grave words are not spoken by any supporter of the Congress, but are from a purely official source, and apply directly to some six millions and a half of people inhabiting a district in which the writer has exercised high functions. The difficulty to an English mind, in discussing any proposal for a permanent settlement of the Government land revenue, is increased by the varying relations now existing in different provinces of the Government to the land and its cultivators. The huge majority of the Indian population are agriculturists, and many millions of

## MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

MAJOR RASCH has revived the old charge that recruits on enlistment are deceived on the matter of rations, writes the *British Medical Journal*, but we believe the truth is that it is more misapprehension on the part of the recruit than wilful deception in the recruiter, which, indeed, is strictly forbidden. We think it came out in the recent discussion in the press on the rations question, as well as before the Committee appointed to investigate it, that, provided the bread and meat ration was of good quality and up to weight, it was sufficient, if properly applied. The chief defect in the soldiers' feeling is the long hiatus between the dinner and breakfast meals next day. This Colonel Burnett and others have shown could be bridged over, without additional expense to the State or the soldier, by a light supper meal, and the abolition of the so-called "tea." But the broad fact against the theory of insufficient food is, that recruits almost invariably increase in weight, chest measurement, and general condition during drill. This is well brought out in the lecture on "Recruits and Recruiting," delivered last year before the Royal United Service Institution, by Deputy Surgeon-General Don, in which he showed the average gain in fifty militia recruits during training was 5 lbs. in weight, and about one inch in chest measurement.

Mr. Palmer, the historian of Tel-el-Kebir, observes the *Broad Arrow*, can scarcely be congratulated on his position. It is hardly possible for a man to be called more different sorts of liar than has this recent addendum to the list of distinguished contributors to the *Nineteenth Century*. And Colonel Everett's letter to the *Times* puts a finishing touch to his shame. The gallant commandant of the Cameron Highlanders, now at Edinburgh, is singularly clear and emphatic as to "the absolute falsehood" of the man Palmer's revelations. Let us draw then a veil over the unpleasant incident, and charitably suppose that "it was a dream"—and a bad dream too, for the credit of the British Army and a gallant corps.

At the head-quarters of the 4th West Surrey Rifles, New Street, Kennington, recently an underground range was opened by General Philip Smith, C.B., commander of the Home District. It consists of a gallery, some twenty five yards in length, so arranged that musketry instruction can be given with as much facility as at a long range out-of-doors. The idea is one which has been developed through the energy of Colonel Haddan, commanding the 4th West Surrey. General Philip Smith spoke of the introduction of such ranges as of immense importance to metropolitan volunteers who frequently could with difficulty do their class-firing at the outdoor butts, and predicted that the general adoption of miniature ranges would not be long delayed.

A Decree is published in the Lisbon *Diario do Governo*, fixing the strength of the Portuguese navy as follows:—Four ironclads for coast defence; ten armoured ships of from 3,400 to 4,500 tons, with a speed of 20 knots; eighteen first-class gun-boats, of from 150 to 300 tons; two transports of 3,500 tons; and twenty-four torpedo-boats. The Decree also provides for the adaptation of the ironclad Vasco de Gama to the purposes of an Indian transport, and the prompt acquisition of three ironclads for coast defence, six protected cruisers, eight gun-boats, and twenty torpedo-boats.

The *Broad Arrow* says:—The appearance of the Guards' sentries in London, armed with the new magazine rifle and short sword-bayonets, excites much conversation among military men. Why, men generally ask, was such a ridiculously small bayonet stuck on top of the rifle? The old hand-to-hand thrusting heads and sawbones a miserable toothpick would never keep off a charge of cavalry. The younger officers declare that if the contents of the magazine rifles do not keep off cavalry, nothing will. It does not, however, require a bayonet a yard long to let the life out of a man.

The Iris, built at Pembroke in 1876, and engined by Messrs. Maudslay, once the fastest warship in the world, gave a good account of herself at Portsmouth, when for four hours she averaged 6,700 horse-power, which gave her a speed of slightly over 17 knots. She did better than this when she was new, but she is considerably deeper in the water than she was then. Her engines and boilers gave no trouble, and never had given any, but she is not fitted with that pestilent forced draught. When she was designed, moreover, the sacrifice of efficiency to lightness of machinery had not yet come into fashion. She, no doubt, consumes coal at a most extravagant rate, but as long as it lasts she may well be backed to more than hold her own against more modern cruisers. She has had two continuous commissions in the Mediterranean, besides being employed during the two last series of manœuvres, and it is believed she will shortly be detailed for the Australian station. She was the first ship in the Navy built of Landore mild steel, and, as steel was distrusted in those days, every plate was subjected to severe test before being used.

The fourth and last big gun for her Majesty's ship Howe arrived and was landed at Portsmouth on Wednesday, 26 ult. She has two already mounted in her barbettes, and two have yet to be placed in position. She will be commissioned as soon as possible for service in the new Channel squadron. The series of trials with the Elswick arrangement of mounting that has been fitted in the Handy gunboat for high-angle fire with the 9·2-inch gun was to have commenced on Monday, 31st ult.

The Trafalgar is drawing much more water than was originally contemplated by her designers. By the time she gets under way for the Mediterranean she will be at least 18 inches deeper in the water than her estimated draught. She is, moreover, considerably down by the bows. I do not mean to say that her forward draught is more than her after draught, writes a correspondent, but her forward draught is greater by far, both actually and in proportion, than was intended. The recent additions for strengthening her bearers since the gun trials took place have put at least 30 tons more weight into her forward. I hear that all the Trafalgar's stokers have been sent on leave, prior to the commissioning of the ship. I need not say that the chief engineer cannot be spared, and in reply to his demand for men to keep his department in order, he obtained a party of 35 hands, and of these two only had ever been to sea, the remainder being raw recruits, of whom a local paper says that they are "such feeble undersized lads that a very competent authority has declared that they would be refused entrance as able-bodied boys to any of our training-ships, were they wishful to join the service as sailors instead of stokers." There are some hundreds of such boys now on board the Asia, but in what condition would our battleships be when they met the enemy—after being mobilised in 48 hours, after the lines of the Naval Intelligence Department—if their stokeholds were filled with such weedy trash as this? As for officers, there are now at Portsmouth only four assistant engineers disposable, and of these three have never been to sea except for a short spell during last year's manœuvres.

The Orion, which has so long been stationary guardship at Singapore, is now in dock at Malta, and it is thought she will shortly go home to relieve the Belleisle, her sister ship, at Kingstown. These two ships, both built at Poplar, and engined by Messrs. Maudslay, were bought from the Turks in 1878. They are useful for coast defence, but are very indifferent sea boats.

The Channel Squadron regatta held at Gibraltar on the 14th ult. was a grand success, for the weather was fine, and any little spectacle at the rock is sure to attract all the world to see it. The Monarch's boats managed to win more races than those of any other ship, and the Northumberland's only carried off one prize. The Royal Artillery won the military officers' race, for which six galleys started, and the 42nd Highlanders won the cutter's race for soldiers. The most interesting event, however, was a ladies' pair-oar skiff race, for which four boats, each steered by a midshipman, started. The Commander-in-Chief gave a handsome piece of silver plate to the winners—Misses Pridham and Capel.

A MAN named Fuller has jumped off London Bridge, sewed in a sack, from which he freed himself with a knife while underneath the water. It was done early in the morning, and there were few spectators. Fuller easily swam ashore after his by no means remarkable feat. If this gentleman thinks he has done anything original, says the *Daily Telegraph*, he is greatly mistaken; in fact, his jump is vastly inferior to the performance which Dumas has described in "Monte Christo," where Edmond Dantès is thrown from the Chateau d'If sewn in a sack, and with heavy weights tied to his feet. There it was not a question of dropping a few feet into a river and then quietly paddling ashore. But the fatuity of attempting to reduce romance into realism in this commonplace way is a degree lower than ordinary foolishness; it ought to be left exclusively to the admirers of the semi-politico-religious novels at present enjoying some popularity. Fuller says he would like to go over Niagara.


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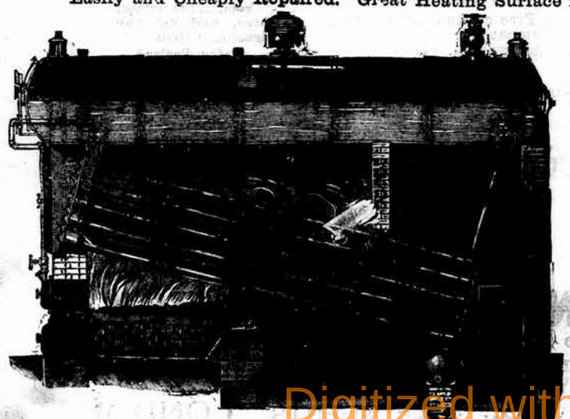

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*Special wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency:* Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Habson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in uckno:* Peake Allen & Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Tomson & Taylor, Bombay Cooper Madon & Co. Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. S. J. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechly, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Plomer & Co., Lahore.

# MARCKS & CO., LD

**DIAMONDS.**

WE are glad to acquaint our friends and the public at large that we have secured, about eight months ago, a large and very fine parcel of white Brilliants, justly named

**"THE QUEEN OF GEMS,"**

and as the value of Diamonds is to-day nearly 25 per cent. more than it was at the time we obtained them, we propose dividing with any purchaser the difference between buying and selling, so that an excellent opportunity is offered to obtain the finest Diamonds at the lowest price.

The following are always in stock of great variety:—

Solid Country Gold Gipsy Rings, set with a pure white Brilliant, weighing half a carat, Rs. 100; ¾ carat, Rs. 150; and of 1 carat... ... ... ... ... Rs. 200

One pair of Diamond Ear Studs, of same fine quality, weighing half a carat each, or one carat the pair, complete, with case ... ... ... ... ... ,, 150

Ditto ditto, weighing 1½ carats ... ... ... ... ,, 250

Ditto ditto, weighing 2 carats ... ... ... ... ,, 375

Any particular Ornament made at the shortest notice.

# MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

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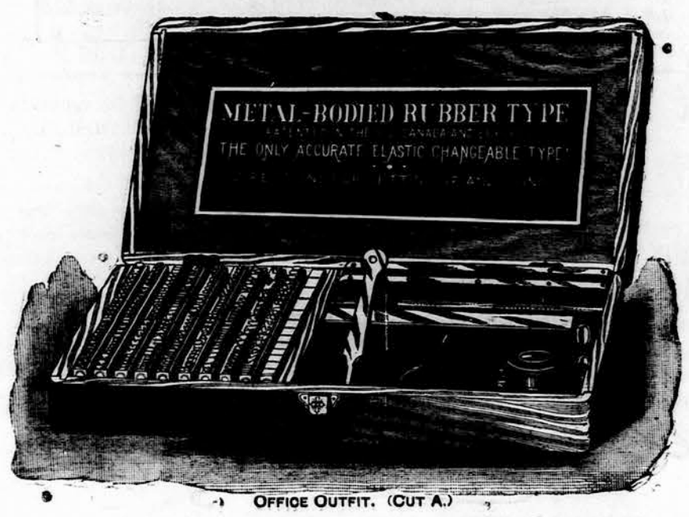
# METAL BODIED RUBBER TYPE!

EVERY OFFICE SHOULD HAVE IT.




OFFICE OUTFIT. (CUT A.)

# BLOOMFIELD & Co.,

# RUBBER STAMP MANUFACTURERS,

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(LATE BANGALORE).

Send for our Illustrated Price List, and when ordering, particular care should be taken that the Name, Address, &c., be very legibly written.

# "CARLTON" WHISKEY.

## ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

Messrs R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,

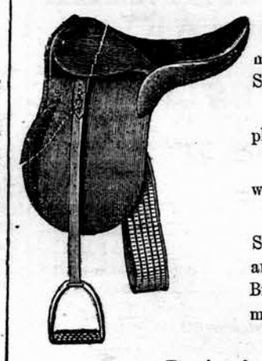
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London

# BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.



We have received a large Consignment of Hunting Saddles, with Buck Skin Seat, from.....Rs. 45 0 to Rs. 50.

Curb Bridles, complete with Bits.....Rs. 14 0

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A large Selection of Girths, Bits, Stable Brushes, Horse Clothing, Spurs and Stable Requisites, Sundries, Sam Brown Belts, and Military Accoutrements.

*Repairs of every description executed in a superior manner.*

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Specialities in Lever Keyless and Key Wind Watches.

AMONGST the best and oldest Establishments in India our Watches have always born a high reputation for excellence, for perfection in construction and fine time-keeping qualities. The best and highest qualities being fully equal to any procurable from England while the prices are much lower, they being direct from the Manufacture. We have had a long experience of the requirements of this country. We venture to say that our Watches stand marvellously well, the coldest as well as the hottest climates of India and are fully convinced to be able to give the fullest satisfaction to all who favour us with orders, besides saving the Retailer, the Agent or Middleman's profit on your purchases.

We manufacture a great variety of Watches from the most substantial gold cased to the nickel Campaign Watches, all being made of good materials and adjusted with care. From illustrated catalogue we extract the following.

| | | Rs. | Rs. |
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| No. 13.—Highest quality, Keyless | Campaign Watch, Lever, 10 ruby holes, warranty 5 years... | | 20 |
| No. 17.—Highest quality ,, | Hunter Campaign Watch ,, ,, ,, ,, 5 years... | | 26 |
| No. 20*a*.—Highest quality ,, | Half Hunter ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 5 years... | | 38 |
| No. 23.—Highest quality ,, | Railway Watch, large size ,, ,, ,, ,, 6 years... | | |
| No. 2*a*.—Highest quality ,, | Sterling Silver Watch, medium size, Lever, 10 holes, warranty 6 years... | | 45 |
| No. 4*a*.—Highest quality ,, | ,, ,, Hunter Watch ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 6 years | | 48 |
| No. 8*a*.—Highest quality ,, | ,, ,, Half Hunter Watch ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 6 years | | 50 |
| No. 34.—Highest quality, key wind, Sterling Silver Watch, 6 to 10 ruby holes, Lever... ... | | | 22 |
| No. 36*a*.—Highest quality, ,, | ,, ,, Hunter Watch, 10 ruby holes, Lever ... | 32 to | 35 |
| No. 38*a*.—Highest quality ,, | ,, ,, Half Hunter Watch ,, ,, ,, ... ... | 35 to | 37 |
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| No. 50.—Highest quality ,, Longires ,, | Half Hunter ,, ,, ,, ,, ... | 40 to | 43 |
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| The same Jewelled with Diamonds ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | 200 |

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# EASTER GIFTS

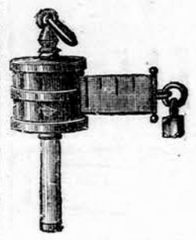
Gold Gem Set Lace Brooches, a variety in Stock. As illustrated, Rs. 17 cash

Enclosed in Rich Egg-shape Velvet Cases, Satin lined.

Diamond Lotus Brooch, Rs. 125 cash.

Diamond "Just Out" Brooch Rs. 234 cash.

Diamond Shamrock Brooch, Rs. 125 cash.

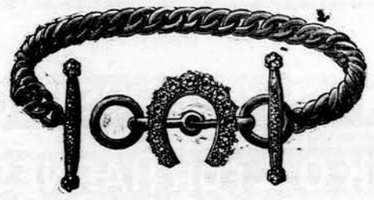


"Praying Wheel" Charm. Gold, Rs. 23 cash; Silver, Rs. 7 cash.

Diamond Butterfly Brooch and Hair Pin, Rs. 585; a variety in Stock.

Fish's Mouth Cigar Cutter; Gold, Rs. 35 Silver, Rs. 11.

Charm Gold, Rs. 12 cash; Silver, Rs. 4 cash.



Horse Shoe, &c., Bracelet, Set with Diamonds: also forms a Brooch Gold Curb Chain, Rs. 490 cash.

The Tulwar Charm or Tooth-Pick; Gold, Rs.11½; Silver, Rs. 5 cash

# HAMILTON & CO.,

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And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. White " Special Reserve, Extra Old -

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Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

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# BEECHAM'S PILLS.

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Falness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

**WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.**

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

**Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.**

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medecine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

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9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

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THE FINEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD IS

**CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR,**

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

*NOTE.*—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the Voice.*

**DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,**

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.

**TO CURE**

**Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.**

Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

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